DAILY GAZETTE.

A SIGNAL TRIUMPH.

The Republican party has triumphed once more in old New Hampshire. Despite the almost super-human exertions of the opposition to carry the State, a genuine victory has been achieved. We had confidently hoped for such a result, and now, that it has come, it is no surprising matter, but nevertheless it is one worthy self-congratulation on the Republican side all around. The entire strength of the Liberal, the Temperance, the Labor Reform and the Democratic parties of the country was thrown into the contest to conquer the Republicans of that State, and, while the latter only looked upon the struggle as an ordinary one having bearing on their local interests alone, politicians of the opposite school seemed to think that Grant's success depended largely upon it. We never imagined such a thing, inasmuch as the fact has been apparent, to even the dullest of comprehension, that the President stands independent of any such State as New Hampshire, so far as his nomination and subsequent triumphant election is concerned. However, he and his administration have been heartily endorsed in the election of yesterday. Republicanism was triumphant; Free Trade Democracy was rebuked and a splendid victory obtained. Temperance and Labor Reform, side issues, were introduced in the canvass for the purpose of detracting votes from the Republican ticket, all to little avail, and we have this morning to record a triumph. Straw, Republican has been elected Governor by a majority of 1500, at least, over all his competitors which insures his election. The law of that State requires the candidates to have a plurality of all the votes cast, so that in figures the victory will not in this instance appear as signal and complete as it really is. But the election yesterday was glory enough for one day. The Republicans have elected their candidates for State officers and gained the Legislature by a handsome joint ballot. All hail, New Hampshire! She has faithfully led off, even when little was expected of her, and has started the political tide that will sweep the opposition once more into the channel of ruin, and carry the present popular President of the people again into the proud office he has so worthily filled.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Grand Duke Alexis is to be Viceroy of Poland.

—The Russian fleet will probably leave Havana on Wednesday.

—Henry Bergh has gone to Savannah for his health, which is precarious.

—Nearly all the keno houses in St. Louis were reopened last Monday night.

—It is announced at Constantinople the Khedive and Bey of Tunis will visit the Sultan during the month of April.

—A telegram from Calcutta announces that several cases of cholera have occurred among the forces of General Bourchain.

—Alfred Haffy, who commanded the British regiment guarding Napoleon at St. Helena, died in Brooklyn on Sunday, aged 78.

—The packing rooms of the Meriden Malleable Iron Works at Meriden, Conn., were burned last Monday evening. The loss is $50,000.

—It is announced that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, while in Rome recently, asserted his claims to the candidature for the throne of Spain.

—Gen. Sickles has been granted an extended leave of absence from Spain. Nothing further has yet been done by the administration in relation to the mission.

—The sentence of death which was pronounced on Domingo Girals, a member of the Cuban Chambers, has been commuted by Captain General Valmaseda to imprisonment for life.

—At Topeka, Kansas, a man named Joe Wallace shot and killed a man named Harvey last Monday night. Wallace had to be guarded to prevent a mob from hanging him. He is now in jail.

—The Grand Jury have found an indictment against the Eastern Railroad Company for the death, in August last, of W. H. Emerlin, one of the victims of the great calamity at Revere, Massachusetts.

—Geo. M. Miller, Captain of the Police in the Second Precinct of Chicago, which comprises the western half of the city, has resigned. Supt. Kennedy recommends Sergeant C. A. French as his successor.

—All the railroads in the State of Mississippi are to get $40,000 a mile subsidy, and shall pay into the State Treasury one and a half per cent. of the gross receipts within two years after receiving the subsidy.

—It is stated that the Government at Paris is negotiating with the Government at Berlin with the view of anticipating the full payment of the war indemnity, thereby securing the complete evacuation of France by the Germans.

—The Kansas Supreme Court on yesterday set aside the verdict in the Medlicott case, and ordered a new trial, mainly on the ground that the lower court admitted as testimony the dying statement of Ruth, the murdered man.

—The Grand Jury of Hudson county, New Jersey, made a presentment to the Court at Jersey City, on Monday, containing one hundred and eighty-three indictments against every official in the county and in Jersey City.

—A dispatch from Paris says that a number of prominent Russians are negotiating with the Polish refugees there for their return to their native country. The negotiations look to a reconciliation between the Czar and the disaffected Poles, and a general amnesty.

—A Jackson (Miss.) special says that on Monday the Civil Rights bill, giving equal rights to all persons on all public conveyances and in hotels, theatres and other places of amusement, became a law. A negro and white took a seat in a theatre on Monday night to test the law, and were ejected.

—At Richmond, Va., a mass meeting of colored employes of tobacco manufacturers adopted resolutions deprecating the tardiness of Congress in disposing of the tobacco tax, and asking that this question, on which the substance of so many poor of the State depends, be at once acted on.

—Captain Ball, with his escort of cavalry, has returned to Fort Ellis, Montana, after having escorted Muhlenbring's surveying party, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which penetrated to a point one hundred miles west of the valley of the Crow Agency, on the Yellowstone River. During the trip, Company H lost all of their tents, baggage, etc., by a fire. Several men were badly frost-bitten. No Indians were seen.

—A Matamoras dispatch reports the recapture of Zecatecas by Cortez, acting in conjunction with the troops from Guanojuato, and in command of Sanchez Ochoa. There are rumors that Trevino was defeated and is wounded, and that Martinez, Naranjo and Cadena were taken prisoners, losing their artillery and ammunition. Canales, the Governor of Tamaulipas, has ordered Quiroga to leave the State, or he will compel him to.

—A German music teacher named Christian Fribolin, living in Mascoutah, Ill., a short distance from Belleville, committed suicide on Saturday by blowing the entire upper part of his face and head away with a pistol. Fribolin was charged in last October with an attempt to commit rape on a child only twelve years old, indicted by the Grand Jury, and was admitted to bail. Some days ago his bondsman called on the Sheriff that he desired to be relieved from his bond, and on Saturday the Sheriff went to Fribolin's house to take him to jail, and when the Sheriff announced the object of his visit, Fribolin went up stairs and committed the deed. He was a man fifty-five years old, and is said to have been a Lutheran minister.

GREAT FORGERIES IN RUSSIA.

How Some Poles Sought For Profit and Vengeance Together.

From an official statement considerately furnished by the Chief of Police in St. Petersburg, Russia, it appears that extensive and daring forgeries have been perpetrated on the Russian empire by an organized band of thieves, the principal and smartest members of which, however, have not entered the empire, but concocted and carried out their crimes in other countries, leaving the dissemination of the forgeries to agents in Russia. Mr. Dimitry, the Chief of Police in St. Petersburg, asserts that the leaders of the gang are Jewish and Polish refugees located in Leicester square, London, England, great quantities of forged bank notes, the product of this gang, have been discovered and seized in Odessa. One Cimarinoff, who was the agent of the forgers in Moscow, was arrested by the Police Directory there with a large amount of forged notes in his possession, tried and promptly convicted. Odessa, on account of the great grain trade there, was evidently selected by the forgers as the best place to pass their counterfeit money. Regarding the work of the gang in bank notes, Chief of Police Dimitry has communicated with Chief E. Y. S. Henderson, of the London Metropolitan Police, and furnished him with a photograph of James Levy, supposed to be the chief forger. Search has been made but Levy cannot be found. It is supposed he is in Germany. The operations of the rogues in bank notes, however, were but a trifle compared with their forgeries of Russian railway shares. This branch of business, from the information communicated by Chief of Police Dimitry, seems to be wholly the work of a portion of the London gang, who, under a Pole named Czerny, located themselves in Brussels, Belgium. Over 500,000 roubles worth of these forged railway shares were seized in Odessa alone, and almost as large amounts in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The Russian secret service police have been sent to nearly all the Continental cities, as well as to London, to unearth the chief forgers if possible.

Some sensation has been created in England by the announcement that a Russian secret society has put a Russian to death in London for offending against its laws. The victim to which he belonged received a letter dated "London," but written in broken English, informing them that their traveler was dead and buried according to the laws and regulations of the society. The firm placed the matter in the hands of the police, but nothing has yet been heard of either the traveler or his luggage. The missing man's father writes from Moscow declaring that there is strong reason to suppose that his son has been murdered as stated,

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872. NO. 63.

FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

FERRY AT SHOUSETOWN.

Inspectors of Salt.

COKE AND GAS CO.

Auditor General Appointed.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Free Pipe Bill Passed.

PROTECTION OF FISH.

Congressional Apportionment.

LANCASTER FOR GRANT.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 12, 1872.

SENATE.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Germania Sick Relief Society of Allegheny city.

Incorporating the Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny.

Vacating a portion of Chestnut street, Temperanceville.

Vacating Quarry street, Sewickley borough.

Divorcing Adly and Emily Calhoun, late Emily Edmundson, of Allegheny county.

Divorcing John Sand and Eliza R. Watterman, of Allegheny county.

Establishing a ferry over the Ohio river at Shousetown.

Prescribing the mode of adopting and recording ordinances and resolutions of Pittsburgh Councils.

A supplement to the act for the appointment of inspectors of salt in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, which gives Councils the appointing power.

Relating to boarding house keepers in Allegheny county.

Authorizing Bishop Domenec to sell certain real estate.

Authorizing the Burgess and Council of Mc-Keesport, Allegheny county, to remove bodies from the old grave yard, sell grounds and purchase other burial grounds.

A supplement for the Coke and Gas Company of Pittsburgh, which increases its capital to six hundred thousand dollars.

Authorizing a change of location of the Western House of Refuge.

A supplement concerning streets and sewers in Pittsburgh.

Extending the provisions of the act for the improvement of Penn avenue to Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Latrobe Gas Company.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Western Young Ladies' Academy of Allegheny county.

Authorizing the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to purchase real estate in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Divorcing John Paul and Ellen Healey, of Crawford county.

Supplement for the Troy Hill Road.

Supplement to an act for consolidating the wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

STREET RAILROADS.

Mr. GRAHAM objected to the Senate bill incorporating the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Temperanceville Passenger Railway and the House supplement for the Citizens' Passenger Railroad of Pittsburgh, for further consideration, it appearing that these two bills covered the same streets.

CONSTABLE'S FEE BILL.

The bill from the House extending the provisions of the act of 1866, amending the constable's fee bill for Philadelphia; to Pittsburgh, passed the reading and laid over.

AUDITOR GENERAL APPOINTED.

The Governor's message was read appointing C. D. Brigham, of Pittsburgh, as Auditor General, to date from the first Tuesday of May next. The Governor adds that this appointment, though good for three years under the existing laws, is subject to legislation, and recommends that the Legislature make provision for the election of an Auditor General at the next general election.

Mr. RUAN immediately offered a joint resolution, that the nomination of C. D. Brigham is hereby ratified and confirmed; and, said C. D. Brigham is hereby authorized to hold said office for three years from the first Tuesday in May next. Referred to the Judiciary General Committee.

TREATIES WITH INDIANS.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a joint resolution instructing our Congressmen to support our treaties with the Indians. Passed.

FREE PIPE BILL.

Mr. ALLEN called up the House bill which first passed that body, being the McJunkin Compromise Free Pipe bill for Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren, Armstrong, Clarion, Lawrence and Butler counties, and extending the Free Mining and Quarrying act to the oil production in these counties. Passed finally, and now goes to the Governor for his approval.

HEALTH OF COAL MINERS.

Mr. HUMPHREYS called up the bill protecting the health of bituminous coal miners. Laid over on motion of Mr. ANDERSON, who moved at a telegraphic request of the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh.

FREE PIPE BILL PASSED.

The House Free Pipe bill authorizing companies to be formed under the general manufacturing and mining law for laying pipe for the transportation of oil came up.

Mr. McJUNKIN offered the following amendment: Provided, that no line of pipe shall be laid under authority of this act within five miles of the State line for the purpose of carrying oil out of the State, and that the owners, producers and shippers of all oil intended for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, using pipe laid under this act, shall give preference to lines of road traveling the greatest distance in this State at the same rates for transportation.

This is understood to be a compromise between the oil producers and transportation companies, and to be a settlement of the existing difficulties in the oil regions. The bill was passed as amended by Mr. McJunkin, and, having passed the Senate in a brief time, was signed by the Governor and is now a law.

PROTECTION OF FISH.

The evening session was devoted to the consideration of Petriken's bill creating a Board of Fishery Commissioners and to provide for the construction of fish ways and the propagation and protection of fish, and appropriating money for the same.

The bill makes James Worrell, D. William Seiber and Elbridge McConkey, of Harrisburg, State Fish Commissioners, at five dollars per day and traveling expenses. Sixty thousand dollars are appropriated to carry on the improvements in the rivers and streams, including ten thousand dollars for a State hatching house. The bill was postponed till to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Republicans of the House were in caucus late to-night on the Congressional apportionment bill, determining to leave Allegheny county to the decision of the Allegheny delegation.

The Allegheny delegation of both Houses held a caucus, recommending that the north side of the river be kept intact and as much of the lower part of the south side as will make a district, the balance of the county to be in other district, including Pittsburgh. They meet again to-morrow morning.

LANCASTER COUNTY ELECTION.

The Lancaster County Republican primary election on the Crawford county plan resulted for Governor Jordan, 3,460; Hartranft, 1,490; G. Dawson Coleman, 67.

The national delegates were instructed to vote for Grant and Colfax.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Memorializing Congress in Reference to the Establishment of Lights and Buoys on Western Rivers.

WHEREAS, There has been introduced into the Congress of the United States, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Light House Board, which is in the following language:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Light House Board, created by the act entitled, An act making appropriations for light houses, light boats, buoys, &c., approved August 31, 1852, is hereby extended so as to include the Mississippi river from St. Paul to its mouth, the Missouri river from Sioux City to its mouth, and the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to its mouth, and the said board is hereby required to arrange these rivers into one or more Light House districts, to be, in all respects, on the same footing as the existing Light House districts, and to take the proper means to supply these rivers with such light buoys, channel marks and other aids to navigation as may be necessary for the security of commerce.

"SECTION 2. And be it further enacted that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act."

THEREFORE, Be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That, appreciating the importance of the improvement of the Ohio and other western rivers, being in amount at least three times that of our entire foreign trade, we deem it the duty of Congress to afford it all the protection and safeguards within its power, that a thorough system of lights, buoys and channel marks, as proposed in the above recited bill could not fail to be of great service and be the means of saving much property and many valuable lives.

Resolved, That we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to aid by their votes and all honorable means in the passage of the above bill.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Read in place and passed Senate, March 11th, 1871.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Herewith we present the text of bill No. 1148, introduced by Mr. Hewit from the Committee on Congressional Apportionment, and entitled an Act to reorganize the Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 2d, 1872:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of electing representatives of the people of Pennsylvania to serve in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-six districts, as follows:

First—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventh wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Second—First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Third—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Fourth—Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-first wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Fifth—Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Nineteenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Sixth—Bucks and Montgomery counties.

Seventh—Berks and Lehigh counties.

Eighth—Northampton, Carbon, Wayne, Pike and Monroe counties.

Ninth—Chester and Delaware counties.

Tenth—Luzerne county.

Eleventh—Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Susquehanna counties.

Twelfth—McKean, Potter, Tioga, Cameron and Lycoming counties.

Thirteenth—Dauphin, Northumberland, Montour, Snyder and Union counties.

Fourteenth—Lebanon and Schuylkill counties.

Fifteenth—Lancaster county.

Sixteenth—York, Cumberland and Adams counties.

Seventeenth—Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Perry and Juniata counties.

Eighteenth—Clearfield, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin and Elk counties.

Nineteenth—Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson and Clarion counties.

Twentieth—Blair, Cambria, Somerset and Huntingdon counties.

Twenty-first—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties.

Twenty-second—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that portion of the county lying south of Monongahela river.

Twenty-third—Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that portion of the county lying between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, with the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards of Allegheny city, and all that portion of the county lying north of the river.

Twenty-fourth—Beaver, Washington and Butler counties.

Twenty-fifth—Mercer; Crawford and Lawrence counties.

Twenty-sixth—Venango, Forest, Warren and Erie counties.

FOREIGN.

Traffic on Suez Canal.

The Prince and Princess of Wales in Paris —French Capitulation Investigation— —Disorderly Assembly Proceedings— Cable from Spain to England—Switzerland Watching Her Frontiers—West India News.

FRANCE.

THE ENGLISH VISITORS.

PARIS, March 12.—The Prince and Princess of Wales lunched to-day with the Prince and Princess De Joinville, the Duke De Aumale, the Count and Countess of Paris, and the Duke De Nemours. They afterwards received a visit from Thiers, who was accompanied by his staff. The Prince and Princess are in excellent health. They depart to-morrow for Cannes.

CAPITULATION INVESTIGATION.

The delegates from Metz who have been in attendance on the Commission on Military Capitulations, in a letter to the *Republique Francaise*, announce that the Commission has concluded taking testimony in regard to the surrender of Metz, and that the evidence is strong against Marshal Bazaine.

DISORDERLY ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

The Assembly to-day was engaged in discussing the minutes of yesterday's sitting. Deputy Victor Schoelcher declared that the vote to pass the order of the day was adopted yesterday under circumstances which rendered it null and void. Deputy Brisson accused M. Vitel, President *pro tem*, yesterday, of gross irregularities, and charged that the minutes had been falsified. A scene of indescribable violence ensued, and the President, unable to bring the members to order, was obliged to suspend the session for thirty minutes.

After the recess the Assembly, by a large majority, passed a resolution censuring Deputy Brisson for his unjust accusations and intemperate language.

TRAFFIC ON SUEZ CANAL.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Suez canal was held here to-day. President Lesseps made a report, in which he states that the direction of the company has no intention of ceiling the canal to any government, that the traffic over the canal is increasing, and that the receipts during the months of January and February of the present year amounted to 2,577,000 francs.

WEST INDIES.

PRESIDENT SAGET BECOMING UNPOPULAR.

PORT AU PRINCE, March 1.—President Saget is becoming very unpopular.

INCENDIARIES CONDEMNED.

The five incendiaries who recently attempted to burn the capital have been condemned to death.

REVOLUTIONISTS EXECUTED.

PUERTO PLATA, March 1.—Baez, on the 22d ult., retook the towns of Savaulta and Guayabin, and executed seventeen revolutionists. Baez is again powerful.

SPANISH SCHOONER SEIZED.

The Dominican authorities seized the Spanish schooner Julia, on suspicion of smuggling, and unrigged her. They subsequently restored her sails and rudder, at the demand of the commander of the Spanish ship-of-war Fernando, but Baez rejected his additional demand for ten thousand dollars damages, and the Tornado left without her usual salute. Baez is infuriated at the slight.

AN ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT.

Cabral has 2,000 men, but remains inactive for want of funds and ammunition. Baez, with 800, intends to attack him.

ALEXIS.

HAVANA, March 12.—The Russian fleet, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, sailed to-day for Rio de Janeiro. The forts and vessels in the harbor fired a salute.

SWITZERLAND.

WATCHING THE FRONTIERS.

BERNE, March 12.—The federal council has sent secret agents to the canon of Ticino, on the Piedmontese frontier, to watch the movements of Italian revolutionists, who are reported to be very active just now.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LADY MORDAUNT PRONOUNCED INSANE.

LONDON, March 12.—Lady Mordaunt is pronounced by medical authority incurably insane, and the petition of Sir Charles, her husband, has been dismissed.

SPAIN.

CABLE TO ENGLAND.

MADRID, March 12.—The *Gaceta* published a decree authorizing Ortega to lay a direct telegraph cable between Spain and England.

GERMANY.

PERSONAL.

BERLIN, March 4.—Bismarck has left Berlin to visit his Lanenburg estates.

LEGISLATURES.

Sale of Liquors—Counting Votes—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—Metropolitan Transit Railroad.

COLUMBUS, March 12.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to so amend the municipal code as to remove from cities and villages power to prohibit the sale of native wine, ale, beer and porter.

The following bills were reported by the House: making it unlawful for Judges of election to postpone the counting of the vote and to adjourn for any other day or place, or to remove the ballot box from the place of voting or from the custody of all the Judges.

The House spent all afternoon discussing the bill providing for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and finally was laid on the table. There was quite a diversity of opinion as to when the delegates should be elected. A proposition to postpone the election until April, 1873, was voted down.

New York.

ALBANY, March 12.—In the Senate this evening the Committee on Railroads made a unanimous report in favor of the bill to authorize the Metropolitan Transit Railroad. This is the three-tier road to construct railroads in the city of New York.

LANCASTER.

Instructed to Vote for Grant.

LANCASTER, PA., March 12.—The district delegates chosen here to-day to the National Republican Convention were instructed to vote for Grant and Colfax.

CONGRESS.

Refunding Taxes to States.

Great Southern Railroad—Supplying Circulating Medium to States—Legislative Appropriation Bill—Yerba Buena Island —Amnesty—Postoffice Appropriation Bill—Mail Service to China.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1872.

SENATE.

REFUNDING TAXES TO STATES.

The bill for refunding to States taxes paid on salaries was reported adversely and put on the calendar.

Mr. MORRILL (VT.) stated that when called up he should move an amendment for refunding all taxes collected during the war, as they had undoubtedly been burdensome to the people. [Laughter].

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The bill granting right of way to the Great Southern Railroad in Florida came up.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) opposed the bill, and said that when the people should open their eyes to the action of Congress since 1866 in voting away the public domain to railroad corporations, they would be astonished and indignant, and would call their representatives to a strict account. The bill was passed.

EXPENSES FOR TELEGRAPHING.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate what amount of money had been expended by the Government during the past three years for the telegraph service, including cable dispatches and the rates paid. Adopted.

PETITIONS FROM SOLDIERS.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition signed by three thousand soldiers of Indiana for a modification of the Homestead Law and the equalization of bounties.

BRIDGE AT BOONVILLE.

The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge at Boonville, Mo., was reported.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To prevent the destruction of timber on public lands, and one providing that votes for Congressmen shall be by written or printed ballots.

Also, a bill to provide an adequate supply of circulating medium for States needing it. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury, on an application of Governors of States, to supply them treasury notes to an amount which, in connection with national bank notes already furnished, shall make eight dollars for each inhabitant, provided that State security is given for the repayment of such sums in fifteen years.

The Senate then resumed consideration of

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The pending question was an amendment repealing the law authorizing the publication of laws in newspapers.

Messrs. POMEROY and NYE opposed the amendment. Messrs. CARPENTER, FLANAGAN, LOGAN and CORBETT also opposed it.

Mr. POMEROY moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 22, nays 21.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $50,000 for the publication of laws in newspapers.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment providing that after the publication of the laws of the present Congress, the publication of laws in newspapers shall cease. Adopted.

An amendment was offered raising the salaries of the Secretaries, Second Comptroller, Register, Auditor, Commissioner of Customs and Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, the Assistant Postmaster General, Superintendent of Money Orders and of Foreign Mails, Commissioner of Pensions and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to $4,000.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment to the amendment increasing the salaries of all heads of bureaus in the departments to $4,000.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost.

Mr. SAWYER moved to add the Commissioner of Education to the list. Agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN moved to add the Supervising officer of the Marine Hospital. This gave rise to discussion, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

YERBA BUENA ISLAND.

The House refused to table the Yerba Buena bill by a vote of 73 to 94.

The bill was recommitted to the Pacific Railroad Committee, with instructions to amend by providing that the President appoint three commissioners, at the expense of the Central Pacific road, to hear all parties interested, who shall award, three months after appointment, such sum for the use of half of the island as shall be just and equitable, to be paid by the Central Company.

AMNESTY.

The Speaker called the attention of the House to the fact that yesterday the name of Zeblon B. Vance was included in the general amnesty bill. He considered this an abuse of the privilege conferred by the House, as there had been no implied allegation that the name should be included in such bill who had been a member of Congress and had resigned and given aid to the rebellion. He was glad he did not know who had sent up the name of Vance, nor from which side of the House it came.

Mr. LEACH stated that he was the member who sent the name of Z. B. Vance yesterday to be included in general amnesty, and contended that he was perfectly justified in doing so.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which the amnesty bill was passed. Laid over.

B. F. MYERS' SEAT.

A resolution declaring B. F. Myers entitled to the seat from the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District was adopted.

RECONSIDERATION WANTED.

Mr. WHEELER entered a motion to reconsider the vote recommitting the Yerba Buena bill, so as to give the Pacific Railroad Company control of the island before the House adjourns.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay that motion on the table. Lost—68 to 79.

The bill consequently remains in control of the Commissioners.

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

came up in Committee of the Whole. The propositions to furnish uniforms for letter carriers and that householders supply letter boxes were rejected.

Mr. WOOD offered a formal amendment, and in his remarks criticised the statements of Mr. Dawes a few days since as to the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year. He presented a tabular statement of the actual receipts from all sources for the first eight months of the present year, ended the 1st of March, 1872. This includes the receipts from duties, internal revenue and miscellaneous sources, and amounts to $250,509,888, which, together with the balance at the same ratio, would make a total for the present fiscal year of $375,764,832. Again, the expenditures, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th of January, 1873, would be $301,703,036. The estimate included over $28,000,000 on account of the Sinking Fund, the payment of interest on the public debt, &c., and includes about $800,000 more than Congress would vote for the improvement of rivers and harbors. It would, thus be seen that there would be a surplus of over $82,000,000. If $25,000,000 of this should be paid towards the liquidation of the principal of the public debt, it would leave $57,000,000 to be reduced by taxation. He proposed that this should be taken off the duties on iron, manufactures of iron, tea, coffee, salt, coal and woolens, and also from internal taxation by the income tax and other sources. Under such a change. He also animadverted on the policy of the Secretary in keeping so large a balance of cash on hand, which now amounted to over $174,000,000.

Mr. DAWES replied to Mr. Wood, and said that the latter had not controverted a single item as to what he (Dawes) had stated as to the expenditures of the Government. The gentleman from New York (Wood) had improved on the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Kelley) by more than one hundred millions in his estimate of the revenue, but he asked the House to consider whether it was exactly wise to go on in extravagant expenditures, with no other resources to meet them than an expected increase in the revenue the first six months. The receipts for the current fiscal year multiplied by two would give last year's receipts as $368,000,000—only $9,000,000 more than the Secretary of the Treasury estimated.

PRINTING ON ENVELOPES.

A proposition by Mr. STRANG to prevent any printing whatever on Government stamped envelopes was disvussed and rejected.

MAIL SERVICE TO CHINA.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, offered an amendment increasing the subsidy for mail service to China to one million dollars, provided that the service shall be semi-monthly, and in ships of American construction.

Mr. HOLMAN made a point of order on amending.

The chairman overruled the point of order.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the chair, and the decision was sustained by a very large majority.

Messrs. Sargent, Brooks, Garfield, Dawes and Kelly favored, and Messrs. Wood, Kerr, Butler (Mass.) and Holman opposed the amendment.

Without disposing of the amendment, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

CALIFORNIA.

Three Persons Drowned—Prison Breaking —Probable Land Monopoly.

SAN FANCISCO, March 12.—The boat going from Sacramento across the overflowed tules to Danesville, upset yesterday, drowning W. Johnson, Mrs. S. W. Huff and Master Phalabey.

PRISON BREAKING.

Nine State prisoners, who escaped from the Carson prison last year, but who were recaptured, and to be tried this week for prison breaking, dug out of their cells Carroll on Sunday night and have not yet been recaptured.

PROBABLE LAND MONOPOLY.

The Anglo-American Land Reclamation and Colonization Syndicate, whose property was recently examined by Eastwick, M. P., and his associates, have now secured control of all the available marsh and swamp land in the State, amounting, with valuable uplands, to half a million acres. Leading civil engineers and capitalists of the State have endorsed the enterprise. The magnitude of the operation and prospective benefits to the State are attracting much attention. They will commence immediately in the delta of Sacramento and San Joaquin.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Iron Shipbuilding.

New York Custom House Investigation— Sales of Arms Examination—Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1872.

IRON SHIPBUILDING.

The Secretery of the Navy sent to the Senate to-day his report as to the means of establishing iron shipbuilding, economizing expenditures in the navy, and restoring the commerce. He favors the erection by Government aid of building yards situated with reference to a ready supply of material, and so arranged as to unite in one establishment all the means to convert this material through all its processes into iron ships. If the duties now imposed on foreign building materials amount to prohibition to ship building, a bounty equal to these duties should be given on condition that American materials only should be used. To thus stimulate production of our own country is all that is required for commercial independence. Through aid to steamships, the foreign commerce of Great Britain has now reached for the present fiscal year the sum of $2,910,000,000. The aggregate of the world's commerce is estimated at $9,237,000,000. Great Britain, by the aid of her steamship lines in quick and cheap transportation, has therefore gained about one-third of the entire commerce of the world. We must resort to the same means, and from a single place, but all outposts of the country, as she did. The rates should be selected for the present and future requirements of commerce, coaling stations ought to be provided to guard against great steaming distance. When favorably located, these will answer for places of interchange, and thus depots of commerce will be made for our manufactures and other products, and articles received in exchange will reach us by a simple means, the profits inuring to us. Commerce will thus be divested of many of its burdens and tend to a rapid increase of our grand wealth.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

In the Custom House investigation the examination of Townely, Assistant Appraiser at New York, was resumed. He testified that James M. Thompson came to Palmer's office, seeking patronage, and that after he left, Palmer's witness that Thompson wanted a place, but could not get it, as he (Palmer) did not believe Thompson to be honest. Witness also stated that in speaking about the approaching New York convention, Murphy said that the President's desire was that the heads of the different departments should work as a unit, and exercise the same influence in convention, and that something should be done by them collectively toward the selection of delegates. Witness recollected Gen. Palmer's statement to be that Murphy said that rich men ought to be picked out, so that they might pay something for the honor of going to the convention. The recollection of witness was that Murphy said that Gov. Woodford was the President's candidate for Governor. James Terwilleger, coming in, said that Horace Greeley would be a good candidate.

George W. White, a commission merchant of New York, swore that he became acquainted with Col. Leet in September, 1864. Some time in the month of May, 1869, Leet showed him a letter from President Grant. From his first conversation with Leet, in April, 1869, he supposed Leet was to get General Order business, and that it had been promised by Collector Grinnell. Leet also informed him that he had dined with Collector Grinnell and Generals Porter, and Babcock and several New Yorkers at Willard's Hotel. Leet stated to witness, after the interview with Grinnell, that there were influences at work to divide the business into small portions; but Leet remarked that he was going to have it all. I told Grinnell that if he could not get it all from him, he would have another Collector who would give it to him. Leet thought the letter from the President was equivalent to the procuring of Genual Order business. Leet said Grinnell offered him $5,000 a year if he would abandon his application for that business and stay where he was.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Pratt, witness said he would not be certain that the dinner at Willard's was before or after Grinnell's appointment, but had an impression it was after. It struck him from Leet's representation that Grinnell himself would give him $5,000.

In reply to a question, witness said it was at his second interview with Leet that he (Leet) informed him that the matter of his getting General Order business was settled at the dinner at Willard's Hotel, at which Grinnell, Generals Porter and Babcock and others was present.

Senator Cassedy also was cross-examined the witness, who said that from the conversation with Leet he inferred that he (Leet) was well endorsed at the White House. This was in May, 1869.

Question—Did you understand what particular interest Generals Porter and Babcock had in the getting of General Order business? Witness—I did not.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

SALES OF ARMS EXAMINATION.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day examined Squires, an agent of Remington. He testified that after the 1st of October, 1870, when the order was given by the War Department not to sell arms to Remington & Sons, Squires employed other parties to buy for them, taking care to conceal their connection from the officers of the Government. Not only were arms purchased from the War Department, but other arms. Remington's, Colt's, &c., were placed on Pier 20, from which the French steamers sailed.

During the proceedings the following dispatch, dated the 2nd of March, 1872, was read:

"Mr. Richardson, care of Remington, Ilion, N. Y.—Summer deceived when stating that the committee of the French Assembly on war contracts adopted resolutions asking for the results of the inquiry from the United States Government about sales of arms. I have been repeatedly told by the most influential members of this committee that no inquiry has passed, nor thought of. Make of my declaration what use you choose.—Signed, Henry Moreau, Advocate, Paris."

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The statement of the public debt, and the balances from June 30, 1869, to December 20, 1871, show that the yearly reduction to June 20, 1871, was $107,779,786, and to June 30, 1871, $130,735,147, and from June 30 to December 31, 1871, $26,501,566; showing the total reduction of the debt since June 30, 1869, to be $265,016,499. The principal of the public debt, December 31, 1871, was $2,326,710,016.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate: John G. M. Barker, Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans; Joseph B. Lewis, Associate Justice, Washington Territory, Postmasters—John H. Barton, Carbondale, Ills.; Thomas Dock, Cameron, Mo.

BONDS RE DEEMED.

The total amount of the called '62 bonds of the three several calls redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury up to the close of business today was $104,281,800.

SODA ASH ON THE FREE LIST.

The Senate Finance Committee agreed that soda ash shall go on the free list.

TITUSVILLE.

Meeting of Oil Men to Build a Railway.

TITUSVILLE, March 12.—At the railroad meeting to-day a committee was appointed to look into the matter of building a railroad to Buffalo; also to the Lake. A delegation of one hundred was present from Buffalo, including Mayor Brush, who was authorized to pledge one million dollars toward a road over their route.

There are fifty delegates from Erie, among whom is Senator Lowry, who, in behalf of Erie, obligated that city to build half of the road to Erie.

A Jamestown delegation of twenty were present. The meeting was enthusiastic, and the people were determined to place themselves beyond the reach of that gigantic monopoly known as the Southern Improvement Company. Charters will be obtained and books opened for subscriptions to the stock of the railroad to Buffalo and Erie.

Agents of Commodore Vanderbilt and Tom Scott, who have been here with a view of compromise or conciliation, have been unsuccessful, and

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 90@90¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼@110¼.

WE print on our first page the joint resolution introduced in the Senate by the Hon. James L. Graham, asking Congress to establish buoys and light houses in the Ohio river.

PLASTERER GARVEY, the Tammany culprit, shows a disposition to return all of his ill-gotten plunder as well as to tell all he knows about the thieves of the ring and their operations. He seems to throw a little conscience into the business.

THE new rules governing the storage business in the New York Custom House district, go into effect on the 18th inst. Collector Arthur designates to which warehouse each ship's load of goods must go, upon which the duty is not paid, and what the charges shall be. It is needless to say that Leet and Stocking are not on the list of houses to which these goods are consigned. The Collector invites written complaint of any overcharges or undue delay that may occur. Thus ends Buchanan's system of warehousing. Hereafter there will be no more complaints on that score.

JAY GOULD has been summarily ousted from the Presidency of the Erie Railroad. The famous "Erie Ring" is at an end, and astounding developments of fraud and chicanery are promised in a few days. Verily the rogues are all getting their dues, for we read in the same dispatch, that the Grand Jury, of Hudson county, (Jersey City,) New Jersey, have indicted every official in the county and, also, all Democratic stumping in all this fall for frauds and misdemeanors to orders. At this rate we will soon have the map of jubilee, as every corrupt official will be in durance.

WE understand a movement is on foot among the manufacturers, business men and property holders on the South Side to obtain either a fire department of their own, or to secure the use of the department of this city in case of fire across the Monongahela. In the latter case it is proposed to pay a portion of the expense of maintaining our department and thereby secure more efficient service than if they had a department exclusively on that side. The Committee are authorized to attend the next inspection of our department and to confer with our Board of fire commissioners with a view of effecting some such arrangement.

LET IT be remembered by all who are in favor of a broad, liberal, fair and honest protection to home industries, that the Democrats of New Hampshire, in the canvass which closed with the election held yesterday, adopted Free Trade as the principal plank of the platform on which they stood. The Republicans fought the battle under the banner of Protection. How the fight ended we are not informed at this writing, but that the Democrats avowed allegiance to Free Trade in that State, which depends so much on her manufactures, is a fact that should be generally made known. They would do the same elsewhere if they dared.

THE CHOLERA has resumed its march having broken out among the troops stationed at Calcutta. So far the dread epidemic has followed the old pathway which leads to England and Germany from whence it comes to our own shores. We are no alarmists but do feel that next summer will witness the presence of the scourge in this country. As the spring is about entering all should set themselves to improve the sanitary condition of the city, for in so doing they promote the general health and place the community in much better condition to resist the ravages of the death dealing visitor if it comes. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

GUISEPPE MAZZINNI, the great Italian revolutionist is no more, having departed this life at Pisa, on Monday. The deceased had attained the ripe old age of three score and five years, and crowded much eventful personal history into his life. He was an agitator by instinct and a revolutionist by nature. He was born at Genoa in 1807. Educated for law, he devoted himself at an early age to the liberation and unity of Italy, which was then degraded and oppressed by Austrian domination, and by various petty despots. In 1830 he joined the Carbonari, was proscribed, and exiled to France. From Marseilles, however, he continued to send out his burning and convincing pamphlet urging his countrymen to strike for freedom and unity. In '48 he drifted back on the revolutionary wave into Italy. In '49 he organized a short-lived republic in Rome—was captured and exiled again to London. He co-operated with Garibaldi in his victorious expedition to Sicily in 1860. Since then he has labored sometimes a little eccentrically, but always with the sincerest devotion for his country's welfare, and for human liberty.

IT IT BE TRUE that the newly enacted fee bill authorizes the placing of the State tax on writs in the *county treasury*, whilst every other county pays the same into the State treasury, the clause should be repealed. Such a result was not designed, and if allowed to stand, it would end in the total repeal of our fee bill. This tax amounts to over $40,000 in Allegheny county, and in the State to over two hundred thousand, and it is very plain that it was not intended to release our county from its payment to the State. In order to save the valuable and just portions of our excellent fee bill, this should be repealed, unless an act can be passed repealing the entire tax throughout the State. This would be the proper way, as it is a State tax on the misfortunes of those who are obliged to go to law, and it is wrong in principle. It is bad enough to be compelled to enter the court house, without being taxed by the State unnecessarily, for so doing. Misfortune is hardly an item authorizing a tax to be levied. But the rest of the State pays it, Allegheny county will not be allowed to escape.

WE ARE clearly of the opinion that if the new license bill, now before the Legislature, is to become a law, it should take effect not earlier than July 1st of this year. There are many reasons for this opinion, and we name but two at this time. There have been about four hundred applications for licenses under the present law, and the applicants have complied with the law, paid the necessary fees, and submitted to the other attending expenses. These applications have been advertised, and in many cases have been heard and acted upon by the County Commissioners, as their duty enjoined them to do. It would be bad faith to these men, who have gone forward under the law, to cause them to lose the money they have already expended, besides this, many of the tavern keepers have rented their houses for the coming year, and if the bill goes into immediate effect, these will be on their hands, and wholly unserviceable. We are as much in favor of restricting the sale of liquor, and of legislating in the interest of temperance as any one in the country, but we submit in all frankness, our Legislature cannot afford to act unjustly with any class of our citizens.

THE Viceroy of India has almost supreme control over 190,000,000, souls and his dominion extends over 1,500,000 square miles of territory. His subjects are among the vilest portions of the human family, who have frequently shown themselves a hard lot to manage, whilst the terrible climate is about as dangerous to the life of the average Englishman as the Sepoy revolts have proved destructive to all foreigners. Under these circumstances it is not a matter of great wonder that a successor to the lately murdered Viceroy, Lord Mayo, is difficult to find, notwithstanding the fact that the position is worth pecuniarily about $250,000 per annum. It has been suggested that the Queen's second son, the Duke of Edinburg, be appointed to the vacancy, also her son-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne, but objections have been made to both on account of their youth and inexperience. Possibly the Queen imagines that these young men would be much more safe in England.

The appointee Lord Kimberly (ex-Viceroy of Ireland) is forty-six years old, has had large experience, has plenty of money wherewith to run the office in a style of magnificence in true accord with the feelings and wishes of the natives, and besides, he is in a wretched condition of health, and it is thought the climate of India will kill or cure him. He will do; but we think it would have been quite as well to have given one of the royal family an opportunity to display his qualification to hold office; and failing in that to meet the fate of his predecessor. In the latter case there would have been one less to provide for out of the earnings of the people.

THE McCLURE-GRAY CASE.

We clip the following from the Sunday *Transcript*, the ablest Democratic paper published in Philadelphia. It clearly forshows that the charges brought by McClure are not substantiated by his evidence. The authority cannot be doubted, and if this be the net result of McClure's case on his own showing, how will it look after Gray's witnesses have been examined? The *Transcript* says:

Colonel Gray—the respondent answers each and all these allegations specifically, and, on his part, avers fraud in nine divisions, and such violent demonstrations in others as to defeat an election therein, and nullify the votes cast for Col. Gray therein. *Thus far McClure has signally failed in supporting his case*, and, as the committee has ruled that he must close to-morrow, he must come down "the home stretch" like a quarter horse, to fairly win the pool.

Thus far out of nine hundred witnesses examined, he has not shown more than one hundred and thirty-five votes increase over the number accorded him by the official returns, while the number of personations are quite evenly balanced by the number of illegal votes proven, by his own witnesses, *to have been cast for McClure*. The "repeating" in various divisions so stoutly proclaimed, is shown by the contestant's testimony to have been so inconsiderable as not in any way to affect the result, nor has the evidence adduced proven that any of the Gray majority divisions were the scenes of riotous, disorderly or murderous demonstrations.

This does not surprise us in the least, as we felt well assured from our knowledge of the men, their antecedents, and their associations, that if there was any cheating done at all "Aleck" would see that he got the full benefit of it. Col. Gray's side of the contest will now be heard, and every Republican will rejoice if it shall refute the charges of fraud.

THE IRISH AND PROTECTION.

If there is one trait more conspicuous than another in the character of the Irish people, it is a firm and fervid devotion to any particular purpose on which they set their hearts to accomplish. In battling on their native soil for their rights and privileges they have thoroughly demonstrated this truth, and though they have generally accomplished little in contesting with the heavy odds against them, yet they never abandoned their purpose, hoping, almost against hope, to ultimately accomplish it. We are glad, therefore, to receive such persistent and earnest allies to the ranks of Protectionists arrayed against Free Traders. An arm of strength for the cause seems to be secured in the popular movement now being carried forward under the auspices of leading Irish-Americans, to place all of our Irish element in antagonism to the pernicious and ruinous doctrines of those who would throw open all of our ports free for the reception of the products of the pauper labor of Europe. They commence to fully realize the importance of their coming out fairly and squarely on the question, not so much because they desire to checkmate the British capitalists as to prevent themselves and their fellow citizens from falling into the deep pit of starvation, which competition, on even grounds with the cheap labor of the Old World, would prepare for the working and middle classes of this country. Aware of the danger, they are ready to act. Such representative and intelligent Irish American citizens as O'Donovan Rossa, Captain Costello, Gen. Thomas F. Bourke and Charles M. Rowley, have taken the initiative to arouse their fellow countrymen into a full sense of the danger that awaits our home industries if British gold succeeds in buying up enough traitors to American interests to secure the wiping out of the protective tariff. To-morrow evening at City Hall these eminent and patriotic pioneers in the opportune movement will address a mass meeting of Irishmen, and others who may attend, on the question they have espoused. We hope there will be a most liberal turn-out.

APPORTIONMENT AGAIN.

We think it unnecessary for us to add anything on the subject of dividing the city for the purpose of forming Congressional Districts. The unanimous voice of Councils has endorsed our position in the matter, and we take it for granted when this is made known to our legislators nothing more will be required of us, and that the wishes of the people in this respect will be gratified. It is plainly absurd to think of dividing the city and wasting its strength in this way. Some persons have been clamorous for consolidation, in order to present a united front as a city, and, at the very first opportunity, this supposed benefit is to be thrown away. Another idea connected with this subject we wish to call attention to, and that is, the South Side boroughs and townships with a population of 66,569, go into a convention with about forty delegates (allowing one to each district) whilst Pittsburgh entire would have about thirty delegates representing a population of 86,076, which is a palpable piece of injustice. The more we think of the subject the more we are assured that the manufacturing districts and this city should form one district, and Allegheny with the rest of the county, should form the other. We ought not to attempt to ignore our sister city, whose population is not greatly inferior to our own: neither ought she to be connected with Pittsburgh in the remotest way in this matter. Such an attempt will only be met with frowns, which may develop into estrangement, tending to promote discord in the ranks of the dominant party. But outside of that consideration, Allegheny does not wish to be brought into conflict with Pittsburgh in the matter of candidates, any more than Pittsburgh wants to be tacked on to the tail of the kite which flies north of the rivers.

We earnestly hope the natural division indicated in our previous article, will be made, viz: Pittsburgh and the South Side manufacturing boroughs (which will doubtless sooner or later consolidate with Pittsburgh) forming one district, whilst Allegheny and the agricultural townships, with the North Side boroughs, constituting the other. We have not considered the matter in a party light, we have paid no attention to the question of the majority of either party in the districts we propose. Right is right at all times, and the interests of the people are over and above the interests of either party or individuals. We can safely trust to the correctness of our principles, as a party, to amend anything that may, for the time, be amiss. Republicanism in this community need not fear anything from Democracy, and we therefore dismiss the consideration of that aspect of the case.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

SECRETARY FISH's turn has come around again and they are abusing him dreadfully. The system of the opposition seems to be to abuse the President all the time, and the other prominent Republicans turn about by way of accompaniment, and just now:

"All's Fish they get
That cometh to net."

'IT IS terrible to think of. Here are two boys who demand admission to Vassar College and yet it is not granted them. It is not enough to say the institution was founded and endowed especially for the education of girls, the answer which we have learned to that sort of thing from the suffrage shriekers is that such discrimination was unjust and consequently illegal. If a man wants to give his money for educational or charitable purposes, let him consult the virago Woodhull or the bitter-tongued Stanton, if he does not wish to be assailed, reviled, and accused for disposing of it according to his own limited ideas of propriety.

WITH the usual ignorance of German, we might say of foreign, editors in regard to America, the Vienna *Tageblatt* discusses the probable results of an anglo-American war and concludes that English iron clads would probably take New York, Boston, Washington and Baltimore, in a very short time, and America would be so terrified that she would be very glad to make peace. If the said editor had known anything about Americans he would have known that the worse they are scared the harder they fight, and the less ready to give in.

ACCORDING to the *Volksblatt* man, all the Germans in America are good Republicans, and all the Americans (inferior creatures that they are) are greatly inclined to toadyism, which will doubtless cause them to receive the Prussian Prince Frederick Karl, with enthusiasm when he comes to visit this country. The Germans will pay no attention to the Prince but will lavish their enthusiasm upon the victorious General. If the author of the article we refer to is not the editor of the *Volksblatt* it must be a hypocrite.

THE news from Erie is good, the age of Gould seems to have come to an end, and perhaps the age of railroad iron will now begin. Nobody seems to have loved Gould in special, for, like the gold of Miss Killmansegg's leg, though he was bright and yellow he was also hard and cold, and having once stolen the Erie road, it is perhaps merely a trick of even-handed justice that a lot of Generals should step in and steal it from him.—"Vive, Robert Macaire!"

IT is now asserted that the tails of comets are made up largely of crystalized carbon, and hardly a month goes by but we are reported to sustain and build up manufactures in distant places.

Hereafter it will be seen that the greatest curse that ever befel this valley was its slack-water navigation, without whose agency this spoliation of the valley could not have been accomplished. L. B.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

ABOUT LAWNS.

The Cleveland *Herald* has what is probably the best agricultural department of any daily newspaper in the country, and its editor among other things on Saturday last said: We have touched the renewing and improving of lawns time and again, yet every now and then we are button-holed on the street with—"I wish you would tell me what to do with my lawns?" Well, we ask about it—"why somehow the grass seems to have got thin, and don't look good and strong; the soil is rather light, although every year I have given it a top dressing of stable manure in the fall and raked it all off in the spring."

Yes, we say, just as many another man void of knowledge of the wants of the grass roots has done. You have supplied a little stimulus and a very little one, to enable the plant to make a first start in spring, by reason of the ammoniacal alkali obtained from the leaching of the manure during winter, and as soon as that is exhausted, which generally is ere the heated season comes in, the plant has nothing but the poor old soil and its old broken roots to support it. Now, if you would first sow over your lawn fine bone meal at the rate of eight bushels to the acre, then salt at the rate of four bushels to the acre, then plaster at the rate of one bushel to the acre, then cover the whole half an inch thick with fine garden soil, leaf mold, or fine chip mold from an old wood yard pile, and then sow clean Blue Grass Seed at the rate of two bushes to the acre, and rake the whole with a fine toothed iron rake, finish by rolling, and we guarantee you a lawn that will keep fresh and green all summer, no matter how dry the season. We hope some of our button-holing friends will read this, cut it out and keep it.

THE BORERS.

There is a greater enemy of the apple than the insect first treated—the apple tree borer. The beetle of this grub-worm comes out at night, first in the month of May, and deposits her eggs in the butt of the tree. The worm lives nearly three years before it becomes a beetle. In the fall of the third year it eats a hole into the heart of the tree; then, forming an angle, it bores to the bark; then it fills up that part of the hole last made with its wood-cuttings, and lives there snugly till spring, when it turns to a beetle to produce other worms. Today there is an effectual preventive. Alkaline washes—soft soap—will prevent the moth from depositing its eggs; one foot above the foot of the tree is sufficiently high to apply the soap. It should be done as early as the first of May. This is of the round-headed borer.

There is another borer—the flat head—which is eccentric in its operations and more injurious in this state than the other. It cuts the bark in various forms and enters the wood. They operate on the apple, pear, quince, oak, and soft maple—nearly all kinds of shade trees. The same remedy similarly applied, may be used as in the other case.

This worm matures in one year—the most marked difference between them. The soap should be applied a little higher in this case. Soap-subs will do.

THE LARGEST STEER IN THE WORLD.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: Jacob R. Stultzfuss, of Leacock township, brought to Lancaster a few days ago a steer that is said to be the largest ever fattened in this or any other age or country. Good judges believe it to weigh four thousand pounds. A friend, well posted in the weight of heavy cattle, furnishes us the following as the weight of the heaviest cattle ever slaughtered in this country:

The champion New York steer weighed, live weight, 3,300 pounds, dressed, 2,473. The weight was disputed, some parties asserting that the steer was not fairly dressed. The Ohio steer, so highly admitted by everybody to be fairly dressed, weighed alive, 3,250 pounds, dressed 2,388.

The Lancaster county steers, fed by John Sener and admitted by all to have been fairly dressed, weighed alive 4,380 pounds, dressed 2,453½.

There was a steer brought from Ohio, and killed in Philadelphia, that weighed, dressed, 2,468 pounds; but butchers said it was not fairly dressed, as the heart fat and part of the gut fat was left in. It is believed that the Stulzfuss steer brought to Lancaster, will far outweigh all the above, as it in all respects outmeasures them.

HOW TO USE A GRINDSTONE.

First—Don't waste the stone by runing it in water; but if you do, don't allow it to stand in water when not in use, as it will cause a soft place.

Second—Wet the stone by dropping water on it from a pot suspended above the stone, and stop off the water when not in use.

Third—Don't allow the stone to get out of order, but keep it perfectly round by use of gas pipe, or a hacker.

Fourth—Clean off all the greasy tools before sharpening, as grease or oil destroys the grit.

Fifth—Observe: when you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample of the grit to the dealer to select by; a half ounce sample is enough, and can be sent by mail.—*Franklin Journal.*

THE *Prairie Farmer* estimates the cost of food to keep a hen during a year, when permitted to run at large, as one bushel of corn; and if the same be cooped up, the additional food should be of fine fresh grass, chopped cabbage, fresh meat scraps, &c., to the value again of half a bushel more of corn.

ONE of the very best foods that can be given to hens to cause or assist them to lay eggs is finely broken bones. All around every farm house there are pieces of old bones, and if an hour or two be given to breaking them finely and leaving them where the hens can get them, the result will soon be apparent in the increase of eggs.

THE *Journal of Applied Chemistry* recommends the use of a small quantity of carbolic acid in paste for laying paper-hangings and in whitewash. It will neutralize the disagreeable odor consequent upon the decomposition of the paste, and also repel cockroaches and other insects.

General Grant's Victory.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

General Grant has achieved another signal victory over his detractors. Recently his defamers enjoyed the almost exclusive possession of the field. Through the press and orally there made the official acts and career of the President the subject of their abusive attacks and venomous falsifications. As at Petersburg, when he was holding the whole rebel line in check, no word of complaint, or murmur, or doubt escaped him. Patiently biding his time, experiencing, it may be, civic Wildernesses and Cold Harbors, at last the occasion comes for him to speak, and how triumphant is his past official career seen to have been in just those particulars where personal jealousy and partizan malignity have attacked him with the greatest virulence. The President is somestimes called the most unfortunate man in the United States. His good luck consists in the extraordinary degree of self-restraint and persistency in his character, producing fixedness of purpose and a remarkable reticence—which, when united to intuitive sagacity, casually erring to demonstrate the usual accuracy of its impressions—makes the man and the personage able to rise above the "accidents" of life, as Brownson would call them, to a place in which his lucky star always appears to dominate.

General Grant furnishes many notable instances of the happy fortune to which he was born. When a part, and that no unimportant one, of the public had passed the period of ridiculing and were savagely condemning his attempts and failures to take Vicksburg, he passed the batteries one day, and soon electrified the nation with repeated victories. When the people had begun to repine and grumble at what was termed the senseless slaughter of the Wilderness and the butchery of Cold Harbor, and subsequently wondered whether the incommunicative captain was waiting for his lieutenants to gain all the laurels of the war, he burst upon the hitherto impregnable fastness of Petersburg, captured Lee with the rebel army of North Virginia, and thus concluded the war by a glorious stroke, which will ever remain the crowning achievement of the Potomac army.

Since he has been President, cases have not been wanting to illustrate how General Grant's schemes prosper under seemingly adverse circumstances. And now he comes out of an ordeal entirely unscathed, which was expected by his antagonists to almost destroy his official reputation, and perhaps compel his withdrawal from public life by his friends. This may be accounted a great civic success, won in a way reflecting much credit on the administrative capacity of the present chief magistrate of the country.

WELL, here is one of the most extraordinary swindles (if we may call it so) which in these days of dodges has been brought to light. A man in Malden, Mass., sent great numbers of circulars to various people throughout the country, offering to forward to them by mail "a handsomely bound book with a rich and peculiarly interesting picture for frontispiece, executed in the highest style of French art, in several colors." "Every bachelor," the circular said, "should read it—every married couple, and unmarried ladies, if they like. Every one should keep it in the trunk or the pocket." Sent by mail on the receipt of eighty cents." The bait took; a great many people sent the money; and what does the reader suppose they received in return? The New Testament, with a chromo-lithograph of the Virgin and Child! The State Constable who went to Malden to seize the obnoxious literature was bothered, and very naturally.

THE importance of the Northern Pacific Road, or the value of the security it offers can scarcely be overrated, and as such we commend its First Mortgage Bonds to the consideration of any of our readers who are seeking first-class investments or contemplating a settlement on the other side of the Atlantic, the bonds being available to pay for lands of the Company at $1.10 United States currency.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

POLITICAL.

THE Albany *Journal* says: "The disaffected Senators started out to 'dig Grant's grave.' Haman built the gallows for Mordecai."

IT is eleven miles further from Wheeling to Charleston, West Virginia, under Democratic rule, than it used to be from Charleston to Wheling under Republican rule. At least, the Democratic members of the Legislature are now claiming mileage for that additional distance.

THE Virginia Legislature has passed a bill providing for the payment of four per cent. interest for the present year on the whole funded and two-thirds of the unfunded debt of the State, but providing that the interest coupons of the State bonds shall not be received for taxes.

THE Akron (Ohio) *Beacon* says: "The *Tribune* never knew that the administration was corrupt until its editor was talked of for President. And now it does not know it, but only asserts it in spite of proof piled upon proof that the per centage of defalcations has been far less under Grant than under his predecessor and has steadily diminished, the revenue collected has as steadily increased, and the cost of its collection has gradually grown lighter. If this is 'corruption,' the people want four years of it under Grant."

THE Illinois legislature has a proposition before it to adjourn on the 21st instant, and the feeling in favor of an early close of the session is increasing among the members, says the Chicago *Tribune*, as absenteeism becomes more flagrant. The *Tribune* hopes, however, that the legislature will manage to "stick together" until the important measures like the Burnt Records bill, the Mayor's bill, the State Revenue bill, which has caused much discussion, and several other important bills have become laws. The complaints are general that the legislature has done very little business.

An Eye Witness.

Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, who last year examined the belt of country, traversed by the first thousand miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad, expresses the following views in his journal, the Hartford *Courant*:

"In its first 1,000 miles the Northern Pacific Road will pass through the best wheat growing region in the world—of vast extent and great fertility. It will run along the rich garden lands of the Red river of the North, the Missouri and the Yellowstone. The products of the wide and fertile regions of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan will find their way to market over its rails, and the rapidly increasing volume of mining business already existing in Montana will inevitably accept of the facilities the road will afford. The excellence of the country and the rapidity with which it is filling with settlers give promise of a local business whose figures alone will rival the present earnings of the other line. And when to this is added the through traffic of the world, there is no room to doubt but that the Northern Pacific will, from the start, perform in its field as great a work as is now being done by its more southern neighbor. Were there, then, nothing but the business of the road upon which to depend, its projectors might reasonably hope for a paying return; but behind and supporting all of the immense grant of 50,000,000 acres of land. Their lands are not irreclaimable waste places, but are mainly fertile plains and rich valleys—well watered and lying in the midst of a temperate climate."

PLAIN PRESCRIPTION.

There is no form of lung disease which cannot be cured by a timely resort to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Let it be understood that it is a strengthening and not a weakening medicine, that in no case of disease can it do harm.

It will purify and cleanse the blood of all impurities.

It is simple and plain in its principles of action, and it has rescued many a suffering invalid from the jaws of death.

The mode of operation of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is fully explained in Dr. Keyser's Treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases, which will be sent free wherever it is ordered.

Dr. Keyser examines all his lung cases before treatment with his LUNG SOUND, the most perfect instrument ever devised for auscultating the lungs.

Price of Lung Cure, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen; to be had at the Doctor's Store and private medical office, 167 Liberty street.

LASSITUDE AND DEBILITY.

The relaxation of nervous energy which creates an indisposition to physical or mental effort, so strong as almost to amount to positive inability, and which we term lassitude, proceeds from a variety of causes. The principal of these are constitutional debility, heat of the atmosphere, coupled with humidity, climatic changes, and the prostration consequent upon a long illness. But whatever the cause, it must be perfectly clear that if the nervous system is unduly relaxed, something is required to brace it up. That something is Hostetter's Bitters, which is universally recognized as the most complete and speedy recuperant of the physical forces in existence. Its virtues so thoroughly and widely demonstrated as to be a matter of positive certainty and familiar knowledge, that the Bitters will not only rehabilitate the physique, when shattered and wasted by disease, but will also, if taken systematically, actually compensate the constitutionally feeble frame for its deficiency of strength, and by infusing new life into a weak system, endow it with the health and vigor which nature denied it. The Bitters also enable the body to resist the enervating influences of heat, humidity, and changes from a temperate to a hot climate. It is on these accounts specially to be recommended to travellers and residents in the torrid zone, and persons subjected to abrupt transitions in temperature.

COLDS! COLDS! COLDS!

Why Suffer with a Cold?
Why Suffer with a Cold?

When you can get a sure cure, immediate relief. Look at the list:

McDowell's celebrated Cough Mixture.
Dr. Achison's celebrated Cough Mixture.
Dr. Simpson's celebrated Cough Mixture.
Allen's Balsam, Coe's Balsam.
Wayne's Expectorant, Ayer's Pectoral.
Wishart's Tar Cordial.
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
And also a full nice stock of Cough Lozenges.

JUST RECEIVED AT
JAS. E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.
REINHOLD SIEDLE,
JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 15 Maiden Lane, New York.
MWF

Important to Housekeepers.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue,
Have received for the Spring trade a fine assortment of SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, &c. Also, a large stock of the best quality of SILVER-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS and KNIVES. mh9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
At Attractive Prices.
Dolly Varden Repps & Chintzes.
Marseilles Quilts,
Honeycomb Quilts,
New Curtain Lace,
New Vestibule Laces.
New Spring Shawls.
ESTELLE SCARFS,
OTTOMAN REVERSIBLE SCARFS.
Linen Shirt Fronts,
OPEN AND CLOSE.
White Aprons, new styles.
Ladies' White Shirts.
Ladies' Silk Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Gent's Neck Ties, a splendid line.
Gents' Colored Linen Shirts.
Gents' White Dress Shirts.
WHITE GOODS.
P. K.'S, P. K.'S, P. K.'S.
Hats and Bonnets,
NEW SPRING STYLES.
At the Lowest Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Have Removed
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
(Opposite Wood street,)
AND OFFER AN
ELEGANT NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares
AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
C. Arbuthnot, W. T. Shannon, J. G. Stephenson.
ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE.
Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the
PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET.
J. S. BELL,
AGENT.
mh6:m26
CHEAPEST LUMBER IN THE CITY.
Hoop, Jones & Co.,
WHITE PINE,
Yellow Pine and Hemlock
FLOORING.
SIDING, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
65 and 67 Sandusky street,
(Adjoining Passenger Station W. P. R. R.)
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Lath, Shingles and Pickets Always on hand. mh11:180

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
W. M. SEMPLE
IS OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
SILKS.
Black Dress Silks,
Colored Dress Silks,
Gray Japanese Silks,
Striped Japanese Silks,
Plaid Japanese Silks.
SILK POPLINS.
Rolled Silk Poplins,
Plain Silk Warp Poplins,
Silk Warp Epinglines,
Black and Colored Velour Repps.
Gray Mixed Poplins
Brown Mixed Poplins,
Light Mixed Poplins,
Black Alpacas and Poplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins.
A CHOICE STOCK OF
CASSIMERES
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Bright Colored Plaids
A fine assortment for Children's Wear, very cheap.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
W. M. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,
OPEN BACK AND FRONT.
Spring Underwear.
British Cashmere and Merino Half Hose.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, latest shapes.
Shirt Fronts and Wristbands.
Neck Wear of every description.
Suspenders.
Silk, Gingham and Alpaca Umbrellas.
Sleeve Buttons, Spiral Studs, &c.
KID GLOVES
for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, in Best and Common Makes.
Ladies' and Child's Cotton Hosiery, full line now open.
Underwear for Ladies and Children, suitable for all seasons.
Spring styles Dress and Sacque Trimmings.
Black Dress Silks at Lowest Prices.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs in very great variety of style and shades.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs from 10 cents up.
Spring Goods
ARRIVING EVERY DAY AT OUR
RETAIL STORES,
Nos. 197 & 199 Penn Ave.
mh4:MWF
CHICAGO AND WHEELING.
ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY
OF THE
Excellent Qualities
OF THE
Burke & Barnes'
Fire Proof Safes.
[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]
One of our bankers who has witnessed the effects of the great Chicago fire on the safes, so-called fire-proof, informs us that a greater part of those which were directly in contact with the fire, failed to protect the papers inside—that the safes already advertised as having withstood the fire were in most cases protected by vaults or covered by fallen debris, and thus kept cool. With this being the common result, it was with feelings of local pride that we examined the books and papers of Messrs. Ramsey, Williams & Co., No. 28 Chamber of Commerce, taken from a Burke & Barnes Safe of the old pattern, and found them in a state of PERFECT PRESERVATION, though fully exposed to the flames, while exposed Eastern and Cincinnati safes turned out their contents charred and unrecognizable. There is no reason why our city builders cannot make as good safes and better than those put up elsewhere, and no reason, except fashion, that our merchants should go to other cities for their safes.
ANOTHER BLAST FOR THE BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.
It is not alone in Chicago these safes have so frequently been in actual conflagration and proved themselves to be FIRE-PROOF in every particular, as will be seen by the following:
OFFICE OF WHEELING IRON AND NAIL CO., }
Wheeling, W. Va., October 31, 1871. }
Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gentlemen—This will certify that we had in our office when it was burned on the 5th of September last, one of your fire-proof safes and we are gratified to say that the safe PROVED SATISFACTORY IN EVERY RESPECT, preserving our books and papers as fully as could be expected under the circumstances.
Yours respectfully,
C. D. HUBBARD, Secretary.
OFFICE AND WORKS
OF THE
Burke & Barnes'
Fire and Thief Proof Safes,
129 AND 131 THIRD AVE.
PITTSBURGH.

The above Property will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or at
C. HANSON LOVE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
39 Fourth avenue.
mh9

Hall's
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.
Gray Hair
Restored to its Original Youthful Color
BY ITS USE.
It will make hair grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported.
It will prevent the hair from falling out, and does not stain the skin.
No better evidence of its superiority need be adduced than the fact that so many imitations of it are offered to the Public.
IT IS A SPLENDID HAIR DRESSING!
Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all Druggists. mh4-MWF-S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Special Bargains
AT
W. M. SEMPLE'S.
AT 12½ CENTS.
PLAIN PURPLE ALPACAS,
Slightly Soiled—regular price 25c.
At 12½c., Plaid Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas, all colors.
At 40, 44 and 50c., Black Alpaca Lustres, good value, worth special attention.
AT 6¼ CENTS.
Fast Colored Prints,
In Short Lengths—a great bargain.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints.
At 8½c., Purple and Second Mourning Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
AT 50 CENTS.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
A Job Lot, all Pure Linen, very fine quality.
At 30c., Ladies' Kid Gloves.
At 30c., Ladies' White Merino Drawers—a great bargain.
At 12½ and 18c., Heavy Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 6c., Gents' Silk Neck Ties.
And Many Other Extra Good Bargains on the Counter, at
W. M. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

FOURTH LIST, 1872, OF APPLICATIONS

to sell Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office:

PITTSBURGH.

FIRST WARD—TAVERNS.

Eliza Williams, No. 48 Fourth ave.; Barbara Stein, No. 48 Market street; Magdalena Tagg, No. 5 Wood street; C. Smith, No. 34 Diamond Square; Charles Quinn, No. 40 Diamond street; Henry McKinley, No. 43 Fourth avenue; Frederick Weidmyer, Nos. 39 and 90 Third avenue; Henry Schuetz, No. 20 Market street; M. Grogan & Co., O. G., No. 23 Diamond Square.

SECO

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

78 Fourth Avenue,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,

Running 15 years. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collections made.

Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 12, 1872.

The demand for money has freshened up somewhat for a day or two past, and lenders are disposed to put up the rates a fraction. The banks have been dealing quite liberally with their customers since their quarterly statements, but cannot keep on "discounting," however pleasant it would be to do so, without soon reaching the limit of their means.

The local stock market is steady. We report sales of Allegheny Valley 7-30s at 93¼@93¾. The stock changes hands but rarely, and may be quoted at $80 bid, $85 asked. Connellsville 6s are offered at 80 and interest.

The evening stock sales at Mellwaine's will probably furnish quotations for some bank and insurance stocks.

The New York market has been excited over the *coup d' etat* in Erie. The piece of strategy by which the new Directors obtained possession of the road can hardly have been planned by the brilliant General of their number who, years ago, entrenched so industriously on the Potomac."

The stock has fluctuated between 37¼ and 35¾ since the opening of the contest. The closing quotations seem to exhibit more confidence in its value. The *Herald* prophecies that the developments to be made by the new Board will disclose a history of profligacy and crime that will astonish even those who had best appreciated the Erie Ring.

Governments are quiet and rather heavy. Philadelphia reports indicate a continued pressure for money. Penna. Central dropped to 58¾—allotment shares to 57.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1871	116¾	115¾
5-20—1862	111¾	111¾
" 1864	111½	111½
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	112	111¾
" 1868	112¼	112¼
10-40s	108	107¾
Currency 6's	114½	114½
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98¾	99¾
Do Scrip	94	94¾
Erie	37¾	36¾
Reading	103¾	103¾
Lake Shore	92¾	93
Fort Wayne	98	97½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Chicago & N. W.	77¾	78¼
Do. Preferred	91¾	91¾
St. Paul, Common	59	59
Do. Preferred	79½	79¾
Wabash	75¾	76
Union Pacific	36½	36¼
Ohio & Mississippi	45	45¼
Pacific Pall	61¾	61¾
West. Union Telegraph	70¼	71
Adams Express	94	94
American Express	72¾	72¾
U. S. Express	71¼	70½
Wells, Fargo	74	74

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	59¼	58¾
Penna. Allotments	57¼	57
Reading R. R.	56¾	56¾
Camden & Amboy	125¾	125¾
Lehigh Navigation	38¼	38¼
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	37	37
Central Transportation	47	46¾
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	—	—
Pittsburgh City 5's	73½	73½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¾	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R	63¾	63¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾	16¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¼	U. S. 10-40s	107¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	114½	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	112½
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112	U. P. R. R.	—

NEW YORK, March 12, 1872.

Gold firm at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made at from 4 per cent. per annum to 1-16 per day. Clearances $21,500,000. Governments dull and steady. There are many conflicting rumors and theories on Stock Exchange regarding Erie. The stock has been active all day, opening at 36¾, selling up to 37, down to 35¾, then gradually advancing to and closing at 36¾. Stocks on the general list opened steady. The market was firmer during the afternoon and advanced ½@1¼ per cent. from the lowest figures of the day. The greatest improvement was in Erie, Northwestern common, Pacific Mail, Western Union and Union Pacific. The sales of Erie were larger to-day. Express stocks strong. Canton sold down to 92¾, and closed at 93½. B. H. & Erie was ¾ per cent. better this afternoon. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central is firm, with an advancing tendency on rumors from Baltimore that the Baltimore and Ohio was trying to wrest it from the Pennsylvania Company. The market closed steady. Money during the forenoon was tight, with loans as high as 1-16 per cent.; later it was offered at 7; closed at 6@7 per cent. State bonds steady on Tennessee and North Carolina; Missouri stronger, with sales at 95; on the second call Tennessee was ½ better.

Sterling exchange 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 111¾; '64, 111¾; '65, 112½; new of '65, 110¾; '67, 111¾; '68, 112¾; 10-40s 107¾; currency 6s 114½.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 95; Tennessee, old 56½; new 66¼; Virginia, new 57; old 54; North Carolina, old 38½; new 24½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 70¾; Quicksilver 34½; Adams Express 94½; Wells-Fargo 73; American, Merchants Union 72½; United States 71; Pacific Mail 61¾; New York Central 98¾@99; Erie 36¾@36¾; preferred 67; Harlem 109; preferred 125; Reading 113¾; Michigan Central 117¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 90¾; Northwestern 78¾; preferred 91¾; Rock Island 103¾; New Jersey Central 112½; St. Paul 58¾; preferred 79¾; Wabash 75½; do preferred 86½; Fort Wayne 97½; Terre Haute 20; preferred 54; Chicago & Alton 117; preferred 120; Ohio and Mississippi 45¾; C. C. & C. 88; Burlington & Quincy 136; Lake Shore 92¾; Panama 24¾; Illinois Central 132; Union Pacific 36¾; Central Pacific bonds 102½; Union 91¾.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Flour firm; superfine $5,25@5,75; extra family $7,25@7,75. Wheat firm; red $1,61@1,65; amber $1,68@1,71; white $1,75@1,93. Rye dull; 88c. Corn dull; mixed western 63½@65c. Oats; white 54½@55c; mixed 52@53c. Barley unchanged. Mess pork $13,50@13,75. Crude petroleum 16¼@16¾c; refined 21¾@22c. Whisky dull, 90c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 12, 1872.

APPLE BUTTER—May be quoted at 5@6c for common to medium and 7@8c for prime to choice.

ASHES—Soda Ash continues very scarce, not only here but in the east also and prices have still further advanced; we now quote common at 7 cts and refined (high test) 8. Nitrate Soda unchanged at 5¾; Pots, 10 and Pearls, 11.

APPLES—In fair supply and with a diminished demand, trade is slow and prices are hardly so strong; quotations may be given at $3,50@5 ₱ bbl for common to choice. Some dealers are asking $5,50 for choice but it is difficult to realize over $5.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades and we continue to quote prime to choice at 27@30. Low grade butter continues dull and in good supply.

BEANS—Prime navy are scarce and may be quoted steady at $2,50 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull and neglected, but prices are nominally unchanged; small sales at 6@9 cts, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted steady at 4½ cts ₱ lb, and $8,50 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at from $12 to $16 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is reported dull but unchanged; 20 cts for standard brands in the car load and 2@3 cts additional for small lots.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8@8½ cts.

CANNED GOODS—Firm and the demand is improving; Peaches, (3 lb cans) $7 ₱ case; Tomatoes, $1,50@5; Corn, 85, 86 and $7, according to brand.

CHEESE—Continues scarce and prices are firm but unchanged; 18@18½ for Goshen; 16½@17 for Factory and 14½@15 for Dairy.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—Sales of prime halves to the trade at 9½ and in small lots at 10 @10½; mixed 8@8½ and and quarters 7@7½. Apples in steady demand with sales at 8@8½ for good to prime and 9 cts for choice. Our market seems to be bare of small fruits, such as Cherries, Blackberries, etc., etc.

EGGS—Continue to arrive pretty freely and prices continue to drop; we were reported sales at 24 and 25, and we heard it rumored that one sale at least had been made at 22, and from present indications this will doubtless be the ruling quotation to-morrow.

FLOUR—Market is quiet and presents no general features worthy of special notice. Fair to good spring wheat $7,40@7,60; choice $7,75@ 7,80; fair to good red winter wheat $7,50@7,75; choice $7,90@8. Rye Flour unchanged at $5,50.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 1 Shore, $19; No. 1 Bay, $16; No. 2 Shore, $14,50; No. 2 Bay, $13; No. 3 Lge, $9. In half barrels, quarters and kitts the usual difference of 32 cts ₱ package. Lake and White Fish, $6,25, Lake Herring $3,25, in bf bbls. Cod Fish—Georgia Bank, 6¼@7; Grand Bank, 6@6¾.

GRAIN—We have heard of no operations in Wheat for several days, and, consequently, it is difficult to give quotations; on one point, however, there is no doubt, and that is, it is no higher. Oats continue to drag, but the offerings are not large, as dealers generally prefer to hold to making concessions; we continue to quote, by the car load, at 47@50 cts. Corn, both shelled and ear, continues dull, but there is no change to make in quotations; shelled, 57 @58 in bulk, on track, and 59@60 in sacks; ear, 56@57 for mixed, in bulk, and 59@60 for prime yellow.—1@2 cts additional bagged. Rye is quiet and unchanged, 95c@$1—the offerings continue light. Barley, also, quiet and unchanged; 75@80 cts for good to prime spring, and 80@85 for fall. Tha stocks of all kinds of grain in this market, with the exception of Oats and Corn, are light.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is fair, and, now that navigation has been resumed, we may look for an increased demand for almost everything in this line. As noted in our last report, the impression is gaining strength that refined Sugars can in no event go much lower, as they are almost, if not altogether, down to cost of production, and any article is generally considered a safe investment when it is down to cost. Coffee, unchanged. Molasses and Syrups are steady.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 28; low grades, 27@27½.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9½. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; do A., 12¾; do B, 12½; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11¾. Chesapeake do Ex. C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@67; other grades, from 60@60.

TEAS.—Carolina, Choice, 93½; Prime, 85½; Good, 9. Rangoon, 86@8¼. Patna, 8¼@8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 22; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 20; Nutmegs, $1,20.

HAMS—Continue in good demand, and the supply considerably in excess of present requirements; sales of baled, on wharf and track, at 18@22 ₱ ton, according to quality.

HOPS—Wholesale and Jobbing, the receipts continue light, the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged; 75@80 cts for prime Peach Blows, and 60@65 for mixed stock.

OILS.—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 85@87, and No. 2 at 60@65. Linseed Oil, 90@92.

ONIONS.—We can report a fair jobbing trade at $2,50@3,00 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Market almost bare.—season is about over.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 3½@3 cts ₱ ₱.

PROVISIONS—Bacon shoulders, 7 cts; sugar cured do, 8 cts; ribbed sides, 8 cts; short rib, 8½ cts; clear, 9 cts; sugar cured hams, 12 cts. Mess Pork, $14,50. Ham sausage, 10½ cts. Dried Beef, 17 cts. Lard, in kegs and tierces, 10 cts.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4½ cts ₱ ₱.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues dull and stocks are accumulating; cannot be fairly quoted above $5,50@5,60, in first hands—$5,70@6,25 in a small way. Timothy Seed is quoted at $3,00@ 3,25, in first hands, and $3,50 in small lots. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $1,83@1,85.

TALLOW—Rough, 8½@9 cts ₱ ₱. Rendered WASHED WARE—No. 1 tub, 12 hoops, $11,50; No. 2 tubs, 2 hoops, $10,50; No. 3 tubs, 2 hoops, $8,50; 3 hoop buckets, $2,75; 2 hoop do, $2,50.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 12, 1872.

Trade continues very dull, but hopes of an early improvement are still entertained, notwithstanding the indications at present are not very encouraging. Crude is reported as ranging all the way from $3,45@3,60, at Parker, but we could hear of no sales for this market—most of the buyers at that point seem to be out of the market for the present. Refined—spot, for filling cargoes, 21¾; buyer last half March, 22@ 22½; buyer 1st half of April, 22¾@22¾; last sale at $4,50@4,65 each; extra $7,00@10,00.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Receipts of western produce for the past 24 hours were very heavy, including 25,000 barrels of flour, causing a decline in flour, corn, oats, bran, pork and whisky. Flour: superfine, $6,75; double, $7,25; treble, $7,75. Corn 78@80c. Oats 60c. Bran $1,75. Hay quiet; prime $35,00; choice $36,00. Pork $13,75. Bacon 6½@7@8¼c. Sugar cured hams 11@11¾c. Lard unchanged. Sugar declined to 18c. Molasses and coffee unchanged. Whisky at 89@96c. Sterling 20¾; sight ¼ premium; gold 110¾. Cotton easier; sales 3,500 bales nominally good ordinary at 20¾c; low middlings at 21¼; middling at 22c. Receipts 3,099; exports to Liverpool 13,118; Rival 4,436; Cronstadt 1,000; stock 193,790.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 21¾@, Flour family $7,25@7,50. Wheat dull; Red $1,58@1,60. Lard Oil dull and declined; 78c. Provisions dull and holders anxious to sell. Pork offered at $12,25. Lard 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats 6½@6¾ for loose shoulders, 7½@7¾c. Hogs firm; $4,10@4,80; Receipts 800 Whisky active and advanced; 84c. The *Price Current* will publish to morrow its report of pork packing in the west; total number packed this year 4,483,555; last year 3,595,257; average weight of lard about four pounds, one pound less than last year.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 12.—Tobacco very active and firm; sales 208 hhds; lugs held at $6,50@6,75; low to medium leaf $8@10; good to fine shipping leaf $10,50@13,00. Bagging quiet and firm; sales at 16½@17c. Cotton dull; middling 21¾c. Flour firm and in good demand; sales of extra family at $7,50. Grain quiet and firm at yesterday's prices. Provisions quiet, with but little doing; sales were made at the following prices: Bacon—shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 7c; clear sides 7¾c. Bulk Meats—nothing doing; shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear 6¾c. Pork—mess inactive at $13. Whisky quiet at 84c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat: No. 2 spring weak and irregular at $1,21¼@1,21¾. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 36¾@ 36¾c. Oats: No 2 quiet at 36c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley: No 2 quiet at 52@53c. Mess pork quiet and steady at $11,65@11,70. Lard active and lower at 8¼@8¾c. Hams: plain 7@8c; in pickle 7½@8¼c. Bulk meats quiet but unchanged; loose lots, W J McKain; 1 do sides clear rib 5¾@5¾c; clear 6¼@6¼c. Dressed hogs in good demand and steady at $4,75 @5,20. Highwines dull and steady at 84c. Hogs active and firm at $4,60@4,80.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 12.—Flour quiet and dull. Wheat dull, but closed firmer: No 1 white Michigan $1,58@1,59; amber Michigan $1,56@ @1,55½; No. 1 red $1,58; No. 2 do $1,51½ 1,52. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 45½c; low mixed 45c. Oats dull: No. 1 42c. Clover seed $5,20@5,25.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1,28; No 2 $1,23. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 31½c. Corn still and drooping; No. 2 mixed 57c. Rye steady; No. 1 70½c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall 58½c. Mess pork dull and unsettled at $11,75@12.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 12.—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red winter offered at $1,56, $1,75 bid; No 2 $1,45@1,46. Corn dull and lower at 50c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 36c. Refined petroleum firm and higher at 21¾@22c in car lots; 23@23½c in small lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 12.—Wheat dull and declined; extra $1,62@1,63; No 1 white $1,56@1,56½. Corn dull and lower; mixed 48½c. Oats quiet; white State 43c. Clover seed $5,20@ 5,35; no buyers.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 12.—30 bbls apples, lot potatoes, 5 kegs s butter, H Rea Jr; 20 boxes cheese, Atwell & Lee; 2 bbls crackers, J S Wardfield; 6 pkgs do, W France; 30 hf bbls fish, 20 pkgs oatmeal, Jenkins; 200 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car corn, Scott & Gisal; 1 car lumber, McQuewan & Douglass; 200 bags barley, Mc-Henry & Hood; 5 cars wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 25 box candles, Atwell & Lee; 3 bags beans, Loh & Cooley; 1 car staves, J P Wood; 5 bbls butter, 1 keg lard, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 car oats, J Graham; 1 do do, W & Miller; 27 pkgs lard, Miller, W H Graft & Co; 294 sks oats, Geo F Robb; 1 bbl eggs, Van Gorder & Shepard; 1 hf chest tea, W J Steel & Bro; 4 pkgs butter, 2 bbls d apples, James O'Brien; 4 bbls eggs, 22 do potatoes, Houck & Co; 3 cks potash, J B Canfield; 1 car plaster, W W Wallace; 15 bbls whisky, Schmidt & Friday; 1 car s iron, Mullen & M; 2 do shoulders, R Owens, 50 box tobacco, Wormser & Co; 15 pkgs liquor, Milligan & Co; 25 bbls b wines, W Millar & Co; 28 do shoulders, Shomaker & Co; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, March 12.—50 boxes starch, Watt, Lang & Co; 9 cks cheese, John Daub; 74 bxs yeast, Haworth & D; 20 bales hops, John White Jr; 1 car wooden ware, Illsworth Bros; 30 bxs starch, W Hasiage & Co; 25 do do, Carter, Bro & Co; 25 do do, Dilworth & Bro; 25 do do, W Millar & Co; 25 do do, Wm Cooper & Co; 25 do do, M W Rankin & Co; 72 sks rye, 94 do wheat, Adams & Knox; 1 pkg butter, 1 do eggs, G A Williams; 1 do do, 1 do butter, H Gerwig & Son; 2 do do, Guyer & Morton; 19 hides, James Callery & Co; 66 bdls oars, S Nabert & Co; 2 bxs h ware, O F Lamm & Co; 1 do do, Hare & Bro; 8 cars railroad iron, C M V & D R R Co; 1 bbl eggs, C Seidensticker; 50 bxs starch, Rinehart & S; 1 bbl eggs, 6 sks rags, Onnert & H, 1 car lime, J P Henderson; 5 sks oats, 9 do corn, 11 do potatoes, W Lindsay; 11 pkgs eggs, owners.

WEST PENN RAILROAD COMPANY, March 12.—*Local.*—2 cars scrap iron, Spang, C & Co; 7 do metal, Graff, B & Co; 1 do lumber, Morrison & Co; 4 do do, J C Patterson; 1 do do, Hoog, J & Co; 73 sks wheat, Laing & McKaig; 5 hides, Seibert & Bro; 1 bbl eggs, R Carson; 1 car s iron, Rogers & B; 2 rolls leather, J B Myers.

Through.—2 bxs cheese, N Bergman; 5 boxes grease, S P Armstrong; 11 pkgs groceries, S Bendley; 2 bgs seed, C Schaller; 14 pkgs d goods, Ewer, Chestnut & Co; 4 do do, Welty Bro; 2 do do, Dunlap & S; 4 do mdse, W H McClinton; 1 do do, J H Niehouse; 2 bxs shoes, G D Lemon; 1 do do, R Hays; 2 do hats, W J McKain; 1 do shoes, Russell & Kahn; 4 do do, R Taggart & Co 1 do do, M Velock; 8 pkgs drugs, W H Brill.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, March 12.—100 bbls flour, 2 do oats, Wm Welsh & Co; 1 do do, Young & Winters; 5 bbls tallow, J E Daniels; 99 sks barley, F Shields; 6 bbls seed, Loh & Cooly; 6 stoves, Bissell & Co; 2 bbls butter, Jacob Dawson; 5 tubs butter, A Hill & Co; 2 cars corn, Black & H; 2 do hay, Adams & Knox; 173 sks oats, H J McCracken; 4,835 shoulders, F Sellers & Co; 3,200 s e hams, W B Hays & Son; 1 car corn, Wm Culp; 400 sks flour, Seghmyer & V; 2 do feathers, F G Craighead & Co; 3 cars corn, Hitchcock & McC; 1 car oats, I Hippley; 4 tes sausage; R Owens; 5 cases glycerine, B L Fahnestock; 2 bxs mdse, R E Sellers & C; 19 bales cotton, O M Harpell.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 12.—1 car wooden ware, J S Dilworth & Co; 1 do lumber, Heath & S; 1 do do, S & W H Masters; 71 g hides, B Pflaum; 6 kegs paint, Wm Clark; 4 bdls hoes, England & B; 2 do do, Young & Murphy; 25 bdls spokes, 20 do bows McWhinney & Co; 2 crates w slats, J Biggert & Son; 8 bgs coffee, W F Brown & Co; 1 car brick, Wm Hutchinson; 5 cars iron, Nimick & Co; 1 car wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 30 bbls flour, S S Marvin 7 pcs machinery, H Freeman; 1 car wheat and rye, Jones & Graham; 12 bbls d apples, Voigt, M & Co; 15 do flour, Wm Welsh & Co; 11 do apples, J J Pettitt & Co; 1 car barley, Spencer & McKay 1 do oats, Bricker & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

GREENSBORO PER WEST VIRGINIA.—16 bbls apples, J J Pettitt & Co; 1 bx mdse, P N Pearson; 91 sks wheat, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bx furs, S R Patterson; 15 bales hay, Crawford; 15 do do, E F Weaver; 26 hogs, Allen & Bro; 30 sheep, A Waddle.

GENEVA PER ELECTOR.—1 pkg mdse, A S Carlisle; 57 do leather, 6 hides, Smith & Co; 156 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 200 feet lumber, W S Stockdale; 10 rolls butter, John Forguer; 4 bbls tallow, Strenz & W; 4 pkgs eggs, Johnston & C; 1 bbl eggs, 24 sks sks rags, J B Holley; 1 bx poultry, J C Pearson; 21 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark.

Thos. P. Henderson,

DEALER IN

Lime, White Lime, Land Plaster,

WHITE CALCINED PLASTER,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

360 Penn Avenue.

LIME YARDS, 43D STREET, 17TH WARD.

fe19-k96

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 12.—5 p. M.—Consols: money 92¼@92¾; account 92¾@92¾; 5-20's of '62, 92¼; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 93; 10-40's, 89¾.

PARIS, March 12.—Rentes 56f 67c.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Cotton heavy: middling upland 11¼@11¾d; red spring wheat 10s@ 10s 1½d; red winter 11s 6d. Lard 48s. Cheese 70s.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Cotton weak; sales of 1,000 bales middling upland 22½c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5,90@6,80; common to good extra $6,45@6,75; good to choice $6,80@7,40; white wheat western extra $7,20@ 7,80. Rye flour steady at $4,10@5,05. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky heavy at 87c. Wheat dull; choice amber Michigan $1,70. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; new western mixed afloat 67c; yellow western 67@68c. Oats more active; western in store and afloat 53½@ 55c; white Ohio 55@58c. Eggs heavy; 25@27c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee nominal. Molasses dull; New Orleans 53@61c. Rice firm at 8½@9c. Petroleum 13¾c; refined 22½@23c. Turpentine dull and heavy; 80@81c. Pork less active; new mess $13,10; prime $11,50@11,75; prime mess $13,50@13,75. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs dull; $5,60@5,75. Lard more active and a shade easier; No 1 to prime steam 8¾ @8¾; Kettle 9¾c. Butter—western in good demand at 11@23c. Cheese firm; 13@16c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 12.—Cattle receipts 627; supply since Friday 190 cars against 170 during same time last week. Market active with prices a little lower than those of closing days of last week. Sales: 83 Illinois steers, 1,133 to 1,348 lbs., $5,62½@6,35; 77 Iowa steers, 1,169 to 1,193 lbs., $5,50@6,25; 30 steers, 1,200 to 1,231 lbs., $5,87½@6,10; 120 Missouri steers, 1,134 to 1,200 lbs., $5,75; 25 Missouri oxen, 1,748 lbs, $6,35; 16 Michigan oxen, 1,277 lbs, $5,12½; 37 Ohio steers; 1,285 lbs, $6,20. Sheep: supply since Friday, 5,500, against 5,000 last week; many buyers and sellers thus far apart; sales of 450 Michigan sheep, 75 to 89 lbs, at $5,50@8,45; 203 Indiana sheep, 85 lbs, $7,62½; 459 Indiana, 85 to 95 lbs, private terms. Hogs: receipts since Friday, 11,300, against 11,600 last week; market brisk; sales to-day 115, averaging 220 lbs, at $5,15; 228, averaging 202 lbs, at $4,97½; also two car lots at $5,12½.

WARRENTOWN, Mass., March 12.—Beef cattle receipts 349; more firmness in the market, and prices strong at last quotations; sales of choice at $10,25@10,50; extra $8,25@9,00; second $7,25@ 8,00; third $6,50@7,25. Sheep and lambs; receipts 1,577; supply light; dealers had opportunity to extend prices a trifle from last week; sale in lots at $4,50@4,65 each; extra $7,00@10,00.

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HOME NEWS.

The Ladies Tract Society.

In another column will be found the twenty-eighth annual report of the Ladies Tract Society; it should be read thoughtfully by every humane person. The ladies of the society, it will be seen, have been diligent in dispensing temporal and spiritual relief to the needy. Who will contemplate this busy, judicious and more benevolent work and not resolve to aid it in some way if not by personal co-operation, at least by a contribution to the almost exhausted treasury?

Literary Entertainment.

On the evening of the 8th inst., the students of the Southwestern Normal School gave a literary entertainment in the College Hall, which was largely attended and very enjoyable. The programme consisted of orations, essays, two dramatic selections, a "periodical kaindescope," interspersed with music. Miss Belle Wall, of Monongahela City, Pa., gave the salutatory, and Mr. G. E. Hemphill, of Varentum, the valedictory. The music was under the direction of Mr. A. S. Lyons, of Brownsville. The entertainment was a success in every particular.

Industrial Works, Redivivus.

Mr. Hugh M. Bole, whose "Industrial Works near the Point was reduced to ashes a few months ago has rebuilt them and again presents himself, ready once more and better prepared than before to execute all orders for Steamboat and land Engines of every size and kind including his new and improved oil well engines with portable boilers, and for general machine work in its several branches. He also, at his Foundry on Third Avenue near Market Street, makes all kinds of castings as usual and warrants all work of both Shops and Foundry. We are glad thus to announce Mr. Bole's resumption of business after a disastrous fire and hope that his energy will be abundantly rewarded by a patronage larger, even, than formerly. We are sure nothing will be wanting on his part to merit it.

Death of Hon. John Grayson.

We learn from private sources of the death of Hon. John Grayson, at his residence in Washington, Pa., at the advanced age of ninety years. He held for some years the office of U. S. Pension Agent, with his office in this city, Mr. Grayson was a distinguished soldier of the war of 1812. He established the Washington *Examiner* in 1817, and was its editor and proprietor for about forty years; was subsequently appointed Associate Judge of the courts in Washington county. He was widely known and esteemed in Western Pennsylvania as an honest man in all the relations of life, and although he has greatly outlived many of those who were contemporary with him, there are certainly many readers of the GAZETTE who will regret to hear of his death.

Select Reading at Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

Prof. J. R. Newell gave an hour of select readings yesterday evening at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., which, to the large audience who filled the room to hear him, was full of entertainment and amusement.

The Professor's rendering of the various different and difficult selections from our leading writers was well done in all that he attempted, and his auditors were perfectly satisfied with the hour they enjoyed.

His reading of the humorous pieces was peculiarly happy, while in the pathetic pieces he touched the tender chord in the feelings, and thus excited not only the sensibilities but the sympathies of his hearers.

Announcement was made of a lecture by Wm. Bakewell, Esq., to be delivered on Tuesday evening, March 19th.

Steamboatmen's Association.

A meeting of the Steamboatmen's Association was held yesterday morning at the office of Hon. Joseph Walton, on Water street. N. J. Bigley presided, and Simpson Horner was chosen Secretary pro tem.

A resolution was adopted appropriating five hundred dollars to Mr. Rhodes for the purpose of prosecuting the McMillan captain case before the United States Supreme Court.

A committee consisting of Captains J. A. Blackmore, James Watson, Madison Bailey and Simpson Horner, was appointed to confer with Capt. McMillan.

The Treasurer was ordered to pay the bills of the Association contracted by the committee sent to Washington by the Association.

Another meeting of the Association will be held this morning at eleven o'clock.

McIlwaine's Stock Sale.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Citizens National Bank	$	73 00
M. and M. "	"	51 50
Second "	"	105 50
Mechanics, "	"	61 50
Central Bank "	"	121 50
Masonic Savings Bank	"	69 25
Commercial Banking Co	"	50 75
Penn Avenue Trust Co	"	53 50
City Bank	"	52 50
Central Transportation Co	"	46 25
Columbia Oil Co	"	19 00
Safe Deposit Co	"	27 75
German Insurance Co	"	43 25
M. and M. "	"	33 00
City "	"	20 50
Pittsburgh "	"	55 00

Bank of Industry.

We have before referred to this new banking institution as located at No. 42 Wylie street—in the very midst of a populous part of the city, where if properly appreciated as a safe depository of savings, and a place to buy stocks and exchange, it cannot fail to be a great public convenience. Safety is a first consideration with depositors, and property so. The Bank of Industry gives abundant guarantee of its entire safety, in the principal on which it is founded, viz: the personal liability of all the stockholders for every obligation of the bank. Any one who will look over the list of stockholders will will be convinced of the absolute safety of this bank, and will also find in the character of its officers and board of directors, the highest possible assurance that its affairs will be honestly and judiciously managed. There need be no hesitation in confiding any kind or amount of business to an institution constituted and managed as is the Bank of Industry.

The Sewing Machine Agents.

A number of the sewing machine agents of the city met last evening at the office of the Original Howe Company, (Mr. J. W. Truxel, Manager,) at No. 201 Penn street. One or two members of an important committee, which was to report at this meeting, being absent, the meeting was informal in its character, and business was talked of only in an informal way. After spending an hour in this way very pleasantly, at the suggestion of Mr. Truxel, who seemed to be determined in not being outdone in the matter of entertainment by any of his competitors in the machine business, an adjournment was had to Hubley's dining rooms, where bountiful provision had been made for the cheering and strengthening of the inner man. Returning to the place of meeting, another hour of rare social intercourse was enjoyed by the guests, at the end of which time none seemed to regret the change of programme which had been effected, from dry, routine business, to an evening of social, though temperate, enjoyment.

New Headquarters.

Many, very many, of our citizens have been accustomed to resort to No. 21 Fifth avenue, hitherto occupied by the popular dry good merchants, Messrs. Morehouse & Carston, always sure to find there a large and varied assortment of fresh staple and fancy goods, to be attentively and politely waited upon, and to find goods as good and as cheap as in any other establishment in the city. We desire now, to make known to all the old friends of Morehouse & Carsten, that they have removed to the store late of Mr. Duncan, standing on the corner of Market street and Fourth avenue. Mr. Duncan having retired from the business, M. & C. have filled their new store with a superb stock of goods, embracing a very great variety, carefully selected for the city trade. It will be very easy for the customers of the firm, as well as those of Mr. Duncan, to conspire to still further popularize their new stand by visiting it and seeing for themselves the double attraction of a splendid store, and courteous and obliging and fair dealing proprietors and salesmen.

Opposition Tickets.

Last night a citizens' meeting was held in the Engine House, South Pittsburgh, at which the following ticket was put in the field in opposition to the one nominated on Saturday:

Burgess—Jacob Dussel.

Aldermen—Ph. Hoerr, J. P. Heisel, James W. Patterson, Jr.

Council—Geo. L. Fischer, Robt. B. Brown, F. Hahn, M. M. Falker, J. W. Kemler, P. Halferman, Gregory Fax, F. R. Thornton, John Eltenmiller, N. Miller.

School Directors—C. J. Schultz, Jacob Gue, Harmon Estep.

Judges of Elections—F. Latters, Milton Chirch.

Inspectors—Geo. Krempel, C. V. B. Pitts.

Return Inspectors—Henry Patternarm, M. Scheidemantel.

Auditors—George Trautman, Chris. Miscehelm.

Constables—Wm. Schultz, Jos. Fischer.

Assessors—A. J. Cupps, C. Ruhe.

Assistant Assessors—J. N. Jarrett, Aug. Flack, P. Shephard.

Real Estate Transfers.

Wm. Supe to Conrad Supe, March 1, 1872; the ¼ part of lot 37 in plan of lots on Main street, Eighth ward, Allegheny city, with buildings.....$1,300

W. J. Burns, et al., to T. D. Evans, February 26, 1872; lot No. 14 in Radcliff's plan, Wilkins township.....$200

John C. Brown to Jeremiah Cooke, April 29, 1871; lot No. 114 in John Brown's plan, St. Clair boough.....$600

T. A. Mellon to Mary Cavney, February 23, 1871; lot No. 147 in Mellon's plan of Homewood.....$400

C. Klopfer, et al., to Mary E. McCutcheon, August 14, 1861; lot No. 326 in plan of subdivision of the Sample firm, Shaler township.....$365

T. A. Mellon to James Nimick, February 28, 1872; lots Nos. 48 and 49 in Mellon's plan of Homewood lots, 21st ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$750

Hiram Duncan to John Shepler, December 14, 1871; 1 acre 18 perches of land in Jefferson township, with buildings.....$250

Wm. McOmags et al. to John Owens, March 11, 1872; 50 acres of land in Pine township, with buildings.....$525

P. H. Miller to John W. Samson, April 11, 1871; lot No. 49 in Miller's plan, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$675

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—The Howard District Imbroglio—No Definite Action Taken with Reference to a Division of the District—Interesting Report on the Normal Department of the High School—Reports of Committees, &c., &c.

A stated meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon at the High School Building. The following members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Cohen, Craig, Fleming, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Praetsch, Rankin, Shaw, Sims, Strain, Wilkinson, and President Wilson.

The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and approved.

ALLEGED DELINQUENCY.

The Secretary read a communication from State Superintendent Wickersham, stating that the Central Board of Education had failed to send in their annual report for the last year to the State Department at the proper time, and had thereby virtually forfeited the State appropriation for school purposes.

Mr. Craig stated that the blanks furnished this Board by the State Superintendent were defective, and it was impossible to strike a proper balance, there being no column for the insertion of the amount of bonds sold.

The Secretary stated that the fault of the report not being made at the proper time lay with the local boards as much as with the Central Board, since they were almost invariably late in coming in.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, the communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE ATTENDANCE DURING FEBRUARY.

City Superintendent Luckey presented the following report:

The following report of the condition of the public schools of Pittsburgh, for the month of February, is respectfully submitted:

Number of male pupils enrolled	5,023
Number of female pupils enrolled	4,756
Total enrollment	9,759
Increase on January enrollment	109
Increase on highest previous enrollment	109
Average daily attendance of male pupils	4,293
Average daily attendance of female pupils	3,987
Total average attendance	8,280
Increase average attendance on January	172
Increase on highest previous attendance	117

GEO. J. LUCKEY, Sup't.

Received and filed.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Dr. Jillson, Principal of the High School, presented the following report of that institution for the month of February:

Males enrolled, 146; females, 167; total 313. Average attendance—males, 130; females, 147; total, 277. In addition to the 29 students in the Commercial Department, Prof. Cochran gives instruction to 252 from the Academical Department. The school was in session twenty days. Miss Voight has so far recovered from her illness as to be able to resume her labors.

The report was received and filed.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, Dr. Jillson, Principal of the High School, was invited to take a seat in the meetings of the Board.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. Sergeant, Secretary of the Board, reported that warrants to the amount of $16,738 04 had been drawn since the last meeting, for the payment of salaries and contingency expenses of the Board. The amount of $67 30 was also reported to have been collected from non-resident pupils attending the High School.

The report was accepted.

The Secretary also presented a special report containing a list of the names of pupils attending the Mute school, with their residences, as nearly as could be ascertained.

Mr. Sergeant, in his report says: "Great difficulty has been experienced in getting correct information as to the districts in which pupils from outside of the city limits reside. In conferring with members of School Boards I have generally found them willing to pay the expenses of tuition, on proper evidence that pupils from the respective districts were attending the school; but from the inability or of the pupils to communicate, and the want of knowledge of the district lines, in many cases, it has been a very difficult matter to determine. Mrs. Woodside has been unable, from illness, to attend the school for some weeks, and I have consequently not been able to procure all the information which I expected to receive from her. I have collected since the last annual statement for non-resident pupils $392.50."

The report was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Mute Schools.

THE PROPOSED DIVISION OF THE HOWARD DISTRICT.

Mr. Craig moved to suspend the rules in order to receive the report from the committee to whom was referred the subject of dividing the Howard school district.

Mr. Hamilton stated, that two months since a committee, of which he was chairman, had been appointed to take into consideration the propriety of a new division for the Fifteenth ward for school purposes. The committee, after due consideration of the matter, had decided to recommend a division of this ward, the lines to be the same as those ordered by Councils.

On motion, the report was accepted.

Mr. Hamilton moved the adoption of the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. Craig moved as an amendment that the division be sanctioned by the Board so soon as the two parties in the district, each of which was in possession of a school house, agree to divide the district into two equal parts as to valuation. The school property is now equally divided, but the territory is not equally divided.

Mr. Hamilton stated that the majority of the Committee had different views from those entertained by Mr. Craig. The ward had incurred a debt of $60,000; bonds had been authorized and sold to that amount, but the holders of these bonds would not agree to a dismemberment of the ward until this debt was paid, or a definite provision made therefor.

Mr. Wilkinson stated that it was evident that the people of the ward desired a division of the ward, and this being the case, a division should be made, but it should be done in a proper and legal manner. Everything should be done

DECENTLY AND IN ORDER.

Mr. Craig thought a sub-committee ought to be appointed to designate the lines.

Mr. Cohen wished to know whether a petition for this division had ever been received by the Board.

The President stated that such a petition had been presented, signed by a number of the members of the ward.

Mr. Praetsch stated that a number of persons, whose names were on the petition, denied having signed it themselves; so that could not be taken as the true sentiment of the citizens of the ward.

Mr. Craig—It is very desirable that this division should be made as speedily as possible.

Mr. Hartman suggested that, as there were several citizens of the ward present, they be allowed a hearing before the board.

Mr. Hamilton stated that if the responsibility were left on the local board, the division would never be made, as one of the sub-districts was opposed to it strenuously.

OPPOSITION TO THE DIVISION.

Mr. Praetsch—The Board of Directors of the District are unanimously opposed to the division, unless the valuations are equally divided.

The Chair—If that be the case, we cannot legally proceed to a division under the circumstances. The board should suggest their lines, and then present a petition for a division.

Mr. Cohen—We cannot act on this matter legally unless a petition from the directors, properly signed, be presented to the Central Board.

Building Committee, showing the cost and expenses of the new High School building, &c.

The report was received.

Mr. Cohen moved to have the report printed. Carried.

That part of the report with reference to the printing was, on motion, referred to the Printing Committee.

On motion of Mr. Cohen, the Committee received the thanks of the Board, and were discharged.

Mr. Hartman reported, for the Visiting Committee, that the schools visited during the past month were found in excellent condition, and in a good state of management; and especially was this the case with reference to the High School.

A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid when passed upon by the proper committees.

The President announced the following committees for the present month:

Visiting Committee—Messrs. Cohen, Hamilton, Fleming and Nobbs.

Committee on Examination—Messrs. Sterrett, McEwen and Hamilton.

On motion, President Wilson was added to the latter committee.

On motion, adjourned.

THE LADIES' TRACT SOCIETY.

What Has Been Done by the Organization the Past Year.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Ladies' Tract Society of Allegheny was held on Monday afternoon, March 11th, in the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny. Rev. J. V. Cellers presided and made the opening prayer. Mr. J. T. Houston read the Constitution and Rules of the Society; also the annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, which were adopted and ordered to be printed.

Rev. Dr. Baird made a beautiful and impressive address.

Mr. Cellers made some remarks especially appropriate to the Society's work.

It was resolved to hold the annual meeting hereafter on the second Monday of January. Resolved to tender the thanks of the Society to Rev. Prof. Sloane, who kindly preached the annual sermon; to Dr. Baird and the other officers of the meeting for their kind aid.

After singing the Doxology the meeting was dismissed with the Benediction by Mr. Cellers.

The officers and managers elected for the ensuing year are:

President—Mrs. F. R. Brunot.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. Nelson.
Secretary—Mrs. R. S. Hays.
Treasurer—Miss M. Herron.
Managers—Miss M. Bryan, Miss Slagle, Miss Paul, Miss Whitten, Miss Beck, Mrs. Vankirk, Miss Orr, Mrs. W. Aiken, Mrs. C. C. Church, Mrs. Poindexter, Miss Pattinson, Mrs. A. M. Bryan, Mrs. C. A. Oudry, Miss Blackstock, Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. A. Morrison, Mrs. T. McFadden, Mrs. F. Woods, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. T. Jamison.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LADIES' TRACT SOCIETY OF ALLEGHENY.

In presenting our Annual Report, we acknowledge, with devout gratitude, the mercies and blessings God has bestowed on us during the year. We recognize the Divine guidance while it has continued this Society; has strengthened its members to persevere, and has permitted them to labor in harmony and love, for the spiritual interests of those around them. Thro' all these years the Society has had the same object in view—to distribute evangelical reading among the masses—and by personal visitation to arouse the careless and ungodly to a sense of sin and need of Christ's salvation. To counsel the tempted, to comfort the afflicted and distressed, to carry the good news of salvation, without money and without price, into the homes of those who would not hear it in any other way. There is nothing new in this. It is always the same old Story of Jesus and His Love," always the same new story to the unsanctified heart—always the same precious story to the believing soul.

During the year the society has circulated 240,000 pages of English tracts; 96,000 pages of German tracts; 31,250 American *Messengers*; 10,250 *Messengers* in the German language. Besides the regular monthly distribution in the city, these tracts and *Messengers* have been distributed through the far west, and gladly read by emigrants and miners far away from home and religious influences; they have brightened lonely hours in the gloomy prison cell, have carried blessing into rural districts where there is no institution of religious teaching. Many children have been gathered into Sabbath Schools, thirteen Bibles have been supplied from the ladies' Bible Society; sickness and suffering, when met with, promptly relieved through the Ladies Relief Association—showing, how beautifully our christian benevolent societies work together. The encouragement in this work is great, the aim being to reach every family; tracts and papers are found through the length and breadth of the city. They are cordially welcomed, the people eagerly receive the reading matter and often invite religious conversation. They seem to be waiting for some one to whom they can unburden their heart-trouble, some one to teach them Jesus, the loving Saviour, who has borne our griefs and carried our sorrows, who is the rest for the weary and heavy laden, and they will help them bear their heavy-load of poverty, sickness, sin and sorrow. These are frequent experiences with the tract visitor, and blessings follow her for many kind offices of christian love and help.

The Society has long felt the need of a Missionary and Bible Reader in the District adjoining that occupied by the Ladies' Bible Society, where there is a large and growing foreign population. Last summer we secured the services of a young female missionary, who understands the German mind and language, and whose heart is in the work. Her labors have been very acceptable, the way opening for her labors in most providential manner. Since June last she has made 1 358 visits for religious conversations, reading and prayer. Her mission work carries her to the homes of the poor and afflicted, to minister to the sick and dying, many of whom, we believe, were led to trust in Christ through her ministration. The Bible is read to many who cannot read, and we joyfully look for her to hear it; prayer meetings are held with success in places unused to sacred things. Some incidents from her reports may prove interesting. "Visited a woman, once a Christian member, whose husband had long prevented her from attending church. He fell sick with fever; at first he would not see me nor hear the Bible read; now he often asks me to read and pray, and promises if spared to lead a different life.

"Called on a family in affliction and great need; the Society relieved their necessity. I visited them frequently; they had not been in a church for years, but they have found peace in believing in Jesus, and have joined the Evangelical church.

"Visited a German woman only two months in the country. Her children were sick and she was alone and discouraged. She had no thoughts of God; told her how she could come to Jesus, and He would help her bear her trials; she felt better and begged me to come again and pray with her.

"Visited a woman whose husband is intemperate and causes much trouble. He came in while we were talking. I conversed with him on his soul's salvation; he gave respectful attention, promised to do better and go to church next Sabbath. May the Lord help him.

"Have often tried to see a man who is a hard drinker, and whose wife is always distressed, but have failed; gave her a Bible, but she cannot read; asked her to get her husband to read to her, I believe the Lord has answered my prayers, for he said he was going to do better, and wished for a Bible. May he have grace to understand its truths."

We rejoice that some benighted souls have been led to seek the truth, as it is in Jesus. The Monthly Visitor cannot enter into this persistent effort so fully as the missionary. But, if the hundred Districts were filled with earnest Christian visitors, whose hearts glowing with love for Christ, and zeal for His cause, led them to feel the value of one undying soul, and their personal responsibility to those around them, how blessed would be the results in the spread of the Gospel, and conversion of numbers in our midst. This is eminently woman's work. We beg Christian women who desire to labor in the service of the Master, to consider the importance of this work, and the great need of faithful tract visitors, and come, help us. Believing that the Lord has owned this instrumentality as His, we are encouraged to enter the coming year with renewed zeal and energy, trusting only for success by the blessing of God in Christ our Redeemer.

MISS M. HERRON, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH LADIES TRACT SOCIETY, ALLEGHENY.

Dr.

1871.	Balance in treasury at last report	$316 36
	Monthly collections	493 61
1872.	Subscription	59 44
	March 10, collection at annual sermon	50 26
	Total	$919 67

Cr.

1871.	By cash remitted to Philadelphia for Tracts and Messengers during the year	$658 76
1872.	By cash paid tract missionary	160 00
	February 26, By cash paid for drayage	33 75
	By cash paid for printing	4 75
	By cash paid for sexton	10 00
	Total	$867 26
	Balance	52 41
		$919 67

Letters Held For Postage Yesterday.

Gemarin Wright, Waterloo, N. Y., 3c; Dunbar Iron Co., Dunbar, Pa., 3c; Frederick Steckel, Dravosburg, Pa., 3c; D. R. Bowling, Dravosburg, Pa., 3c; W. B. Foster, Parker's Landing, Pa., 3c; Joseph Ledlie, Beaver, Pa., 3c; D. L. June & Son, Freemont, Ohio, 3c; W. H. Crump, Dravosburg, Pa., 3c; E. Beadle, West Elizabeth, Pa., 3c; James H. Hussy, Bridgeport, W. Va., 3c.

Mr. A. Cook, No. 27 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, intends to remove to New York. This is a rare opportunity to buy Millinery, Trimmings, White Goods, Hosiery, etc., 50 per cent. BELOW cost. Lease of three years for the whole building, fixtures, etc., also for sale. For particulars inquire at No. 27 St. Clair street. TF.

Extra Good Value

In Black Alpacas at forty, forty-five, fifty, fifty-five and sixty-two and a half cents a yard.
WM. SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 168 Federal street, Allegheny.

In store and to arrive, 20,000 gallons Imperia French Wine Vinegar, at 207 Liberty street.
JOHN ROTH & SON,
6 Successor to G. Ludewig.

For a clean wholesome bath, in tubs large enough to swim in, go to the Central Shaving Saloon Bath Rooms, in the Central Hotel.

For a clean wholesome bath, in tubs large enough to swim in, go to the Central Shaving Saloon Bath Rooms, in the Central Hotel.

The Central Shaving Saloon is in the Central Hotel. Entrance from Smithfield street.

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OIL MEN'S LITIGATION.

Continuation of Testimony.

The case of McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew *et al* was continued in the District Court Judge Kirkpatrick's branch yesterday morning.

W. K. Nimick's examination was resumed. The arrangement the notes to be paid by Byers & Co. consisted of a note maturing March 29th, 1871, for $50,000; a note of Superior Iron Company for $50,000 payable on demand; Byers & Co. were prepared to pay these notes; we didn't pay them; no demand was made on Byers & Co. for the payment of the Superior Iron Company note until late in the summer of 1871, and long after the notes in Mechanic's name due and suit had been brought on them; the note in the Exchange Bank matured on the 29th of March—after the discovery of the fraudulent use of the $50,000 notes.

Cross-examined—Am Director in the Superior Iron Co.; suit was brought against Hostetter on this note and judgment obtained against him.

Samuel M'Clurkan, re-called—The day the Moorhead note was paid I don't know what was in the vaults of the bank; I don't know on the day the Moorhead note was discounted how much was in the vaults of the bank.

The defendants here rested, and the plaintiff proceeded to offer rebutting testimony.

D. L. Wilson, recalled—Am Cashier of the Fort Pitt Banking Company; [note for $7,000, dated September 17, 1870, one of those in suit, shown witness;] saw this note December 1, 1870; this note was then discounted at Fort Pitt Bank; it was discounted regularly before the Board of Directors; don't know that it was in any other person's hand for discount before; [the Moordead note for $10,000 shown witness;] this note now belongs to the Fort Pitt Bank; we discounted it for John Moorhead with the Bank's money.

Cross-examined—Hostetter put the $7,000 note in the bank; note was discounted at eight per cent.; Hostetter had the proceeds of the note placed to his credit; it went to his individual account; the Moorhead note was discounted by bank; we take off interest as agreed upon by the parties, that is, for every thirty days, or fraction dollar note; the note was discounted January 17th; it was due on January 20th; some one, said to be Moorhead's clerk, brought the note; the paper was brought to the bank after dinner.

Re-direct—We deposit our surplus funds at 3 P. M., in Citizens' Bank.

Re-cross-examination—I don't remember whether we ever before discounted a note for so short a time; I had myself computed the interest on it, and had not entered it on the books; this note had John Moorhead's name scratched off; we never took paper with the endorser's name erased before; the proceeds of the four $50,000 notes were paid to Dr. Hostetter.

Charles W. Cooper, re-called—Was book keeper of the Pittsburgh Oil Company; know of the $10,000 note Moorhead held; the note became due at the Fort Pitt Bank; I received notice of this and I received notices from Byers & Co., and Lockhart & Frew, that it was then due. As to the arrangement I know nothing of myself; the date of the note was the beginning of December.

Dr. David Hostetter, sworn—Was a member of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Co; I became a member about the middle of October, 1869; in December, 1869, about the 18th, the Company concluded that our money was needed to pay for the oil purchased; we made six pieces of paper for $50,000 each; they were drawn by leaving the date and time blank; Mr. Nimick and myself were sent to Philadelphia; we went to the Pennsylvania Railroad and Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds as collateral; we applied to par ties, but they wanted two per cent. a month; applied to Mr. Warden and he wanted one and three-fourths per cent.; then went to some of my friends and made my own paper to the amount of $400,000, and gave the bonds as collateral.

Dr. Hostetter was on the stand at the time Court adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Joseph Canaran vs. W. A. Nave, indicted for the larceny of four white shirts. Verdict not guilty.

Julian Morrow vs. Thomas Sullivan and Michael Canby, charged with receiving a hat valued at $1, knowing it to be stolen. Not guilty.

Lieut. Hartman, of the Mayor's police, vs. Owen Hughes and Henry Devy. Indictment for selling liquor on Sunday, and selling to minors. Guilty as to Hughes, and not guilty as to Devy. Sentence deferred.

David Hunsman vs. Jones, for larceny of a pair of spectacles. Verdict, guilty.

John W. McDade vs. Emanuel Elk, charged with receiving stolen goods. Verdict, not guilty.

Emanuel Elk vs. John Trax, Lewis Trax and John W. McDade, for assault and battery. Defendants plead guilty.

Timothy Butler vs. John C. O'Brien, for assault and battery. Continued.

John McCullough vs. Isaac Riley, for surety of the peace. Settled.

Trial List for Wednesday.

Commonwealth vs.	
Eccles Robinson,	Owen Hughes, et al.,
John McDade,	Michael Hannon,
William Fette,	John Goldman,
John Monroe,	John Kisher,
Thomas Inman,	Charles Berrell,
Charles E. Knapp,	Ellen Wilson, 2 cases,
Martin Roff, et al.,	George Edgin,
Patrick Kearney,	Daniel Donnelly,
Jasper Higgins,	Michael Ashe,
David Lloyd, et al.,	John Linkenheller,
Arnold Heckman,	George Morehead.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

The first case taken up was that of J. E. McKelvy vs. Jacob Douch. Action for professional services, rendered in behalf of defendant, who is a tavern keeper, before the License Board. Verdict for plaintiff for $15,80.

Joseph Dyson vs. Benjamin Catley. Action for damages for injuries received by plaintiff from defendant during a quarrel in Beese, Graff & Dull's mill. Plaintiff alleged he had been struck on the head with a bar of iron. Verdict for plaintiff for $225.

A. B. Page vs. Gotthard Mohl. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $108,49.

Catharine Mullen vs. C. H. B. Marshall. Action for false imprisonment. Jury out.

Trial List for To-day.

166. Huckenstein vs. Adler.
167. Arent vs. Elkins et al.
168. Beck vs. McDavid et al.
170. Smith vs. Davis.
188. Clark vs. Marvin.
193. Glosser vs. Vierheller.
193. Wiltmer vs. Schward.
194. Zehringer vs. Moore.
197. Behrman vs. Gilman.
198. Keenan vs. Kohn et al.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

Before Judge Hampton the case of Eberhardt Rabenstein vs. the P. F. & M. Turnpike Co., was taken up. This is an action for damages caused by the falling of a bridge at Soho in 1868. The bridge was owned by the company and needed repairs. Mr. Rabenstein owned a small tannery in the run below it. The bridge fell down and the debris lodged in the stream blocking it up and causing the tannery to be overflowed. This is the third trial of the case. The first resulted in a disagreement by the jury. The second in a verdict for plaintiff for $1,600. It was still on trial when Court adjourned yesterday.

Trial List for To-day.

121. McGinnis vs. P. F. & M. Turnpike Co.
125. Fuller vs. Raithel.
164. O'Neill vs. Keller.
166. Bloomer vs. Hoevler.
174. Fittock, Nevin & Co., vs. Phillips.
175. Fitock & Co. vs. Gunnister & Co.
195. Pittsburgh vs. Ward.
196. Pittsburgh vs. Siebeneck.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Last Night—Election Boards—Payment of Bills.

The East Birmingham Council last evening held a regular monthly meeting.

Present—Messrs. Hahn, Diehl, Haberman, Ilmsen and Wharton.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Wharfmaster reported the total collections from January 1st, 1871, to March 1st, 1872, from the wharf was $151.45. Adopted and filed.

The following election boards were then appointed by the Council, under the provisions of the new charter:

First Ward—Judge of Election, D. Sheering; Inspectors, D. Deacon and G. Schwarm; Return Inspectors, N. Sotters and Thomas Faucett.

Second Ward—Judge of Election, Wm. Fluch; Inspectors, James W. Patterson, Jr., and M. Bourner; Return Inspectors, J. Banks and A. Doerflinger.

Mr. Hahn presented a small bill from Mr. J. C. Brown for work done at grading the pavement in front of his property. Referred to the Street Committee.

The street expenses for the last month were $129.42.

The police pay roll for the last month amounted to $256.04.

A bill from two ladies, for attending a small-pox patient, was read. It was for $10 each per day for two days.

Mr. Wharton moved that they be allowed $5 each per day. Carried.

Mr. Ilmsen moved that when the Council adjourned it adjourned to meet on Monday evening the 18th inst., to settle up the accounts. Carried.

Adjourned.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Sepcial Meeting Last Night.

The Council of Birmingham held an adjourned meeting last evening in Burgess Salisbury's office.

Members present—Messrs. Doyle, Schwarm, Duncan, Schneider, Atterbury, Ziefel, Conway, and Burgess Salisbury.

On motion the use of the engine house was granted the colored people for religious purposes.

Mr. Atterbury, of the Finance Committee, reported the accounts of the Treasurer were correct and moved that the report be printed in the official papers. The report was received and motion passed.

Mr. Doyle, of the Market Committee, reported that the accounts of the market master, weighmaster and wharfmaster were correct. Report accepted.

On motion, warrants were ordered for officers salaries.

On motion of Mr. Doyle the market-master was allowed $200 as extra compensation.

On motion of Mr. Atterbury, a vote of thanks was tendered to Burgess Salisbury for the impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties the past year.

V. F. Morgan presented a petition for the exclusive privilege of using the lamp-posts for advertising boxes. Laid over for the new Council, and on motion the old Council ajourned *sine die*.

Watch No. 12,093 Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark "United States Watch Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being six seconds in the entire time.—W. S. DUNN, of H. B. Claflin & Co., N. Y.

Hair Cutting, Shampooing and Shaving done by first-class workmen and in the latest style, at the Central Shaving Saloon in the Central Hotel.

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OUR MINISTERIAL VISITORS.

The Clergymen's Gathering To-day—Annual Meeting of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church.

To-day the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. denomination will commence in the North Avenue Church, Allegheny, Rev. J. E. Mills, pastor. This body numbers nearly three hundred ministers and about two-thirds as many lay members—probably five hundred in all. The territory over which it has supervision embraces Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and a part of Virginia—the Conference being in the numbers of its membership and extent of its territory, one of the largest in the country. Their annual gatherings are for the purpose of taking a survey of the work of the past year, assigning fields of labor to the ministers, and regulating the general work of the church with the Conference limits.

The present session will be presided over by the Rev. Bishop Matthew Simpson, a former resident of this city, and one of the most eminent pulpit orators in the country. A new feature of Conference will be the gathering of the laymen, which was authorized by a recent change in the discipline of the Church, by which they are permitted to take a certain part in the Church government.

The laymen will have no voice in the deliberations of the Conference—except perhaps as advisory—but will meet in separate Convention and elect two or three members to represent them in the General Conference of the Church, that is the law making power, convening every four years,—the next session of which will be held in Brooklyn, in May, 1872.

Conference will probably continue in session from five to seven days. The most important business to be transacted aside from the usual routine is the election of delegates to the General Conference, nine of which are to be chosen.

The contests for this honor are sometimes quite spirited, but have heretofore resulted in the general success of the best men—a consummation which is not always reached in the selection of representatives either in church or State.

These Conference meetings are looked upon with great interest, not only by the ministers, but by the Methodist people, whose generous hospitalities are always accorded the visitors—entertained and entertainers alike esteeming the social intercourse of the occasion as in the highest degree pleasurable.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—A fair audience witnessed the second representation of "Baffled, or the Bond Robbery," last night. The play contains sufficient of the sensational and emotional element to make it somewhat popular here; for, much as we should be pleased to bear testimony to a different state of affairs, we must admit that such plays seem to "draw" better in Pittsburgh at the present time than the strictly legitimate drama. There is, however, but a comparatively slight thread of the sensational running through the play, and that is of a higher character than is usually found in such dramas. The moral taught in the play is, moreover, of a healthy character. The representation was smoother, and the performers required less prompting—at least such as would be noticed by the audience—than was the case on Monday evening; Mrs. Chanfrau as "Mable Buckley" gave unqualified satisfaction, and indeed all the characters in which she has appeared during her engagement here. "Baffled" will be repeated to-night.

LIBRARY HALL.—It has been known for some three weeks past that Prof. R. W. Seager, the celebrated musical organizer and artist, was organizing a grand vocalistic combination of our amateur vocalists for the purpose of producing the sacred and beautiful oratorio of "Esther," in such style as it has never before been produced in this neighborhood. In this singularly interesting, and yet, musically speaking, simple religious cantata, much beauty is entwined, and, when well rendered, it affords genuine entertainment and is calculated to elevate the feelings and gratify the taste in a high degree. The compositions of the great masters, which, for interpretation, call for artistic fineness, finish and excellence. While abounding in heart touching gems of earnest supplication, can only be rendered in a satisfactory manner safely be made by the performers in the rendition, for such would destroy the soft and melodious feeling that runs through it and insidiously forces its way into the hearts of the auditors. Full of comprehensive music it is all the more attractive when accompanied by the dramatic effects which it not only admits but demands. The oratorio of "Esther" cannot well be entrusted to unschooled novices for correct presentation before a critical and discriminating audience, and none appreciated this fact better than Prof. Seager, who has made it a study of years and has an exceedingly wonderful ability of communicating his own reading of the varying ideas which pervade it to those who fall under the sway of his batonic supervision. Last night, for the 1050 time, he directed its production, and in a neat speech stated that it was the first time before that so much satisfa